Weather
Very fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.3 and the minimum 59.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 72.9 and 48.2.

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PEKING OUTBREAK FOLLOWS CHINA'S DEFEAT AT PARIS

Tsao Ju-lin's House Is Fired By Students In Demonstration

MINISTER BEATEN

Chang Chung-hsiang Given Rough Treatment After His Chief Escapes

BITTER AT DEFEAT

Capital Strongly Aroused Over Failure To Get Kiaochow Back

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 4.—About 3,000 students and returned students this afternoon, after passing a resolution against China signing the Treaty of Peace if Japan secured Kiaochow, paraded through the Legation quarter and then visited Tsao Ju-lin's house, which they set on fire.

The students caught Chang Chung-hsiang, who was in the house, and beat him up so severely that he had to be taken to hospital. They also destroyed several motor cars. Mr. Chang has been Chinese Minister to Tokio and has been instrumental in negotiating the secret treaties with Japan.

The police at first did not interfere but later arrested several of the demonstrators. The house is still burning but has not been destroyed. Tsao Ju-lin escaped.

Tsao Quartered In Hotel

Later.—11 p.m. When the paraders arrived Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and one Japanese were together in the house. Tsao escaped with a servant. His family proceeded to the Legation quarter in a motor. The Legation police stopped the car for exceeding the speed limit, disarmed the four guards and arrested the chafteur.

Tsao and his family are now at the Wagonlits Hotel.

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin's relatives at Shanghai were very much concerned about the welfare of the Minister when the news was received yesterday afternoon. A number of them left last night on the night train for Peking. The local authorities have been asked to protect the Shanghai residence of Mr. Tsao and his ancestral tombs in the country districts.

How China Lost Diplomatic Battle With Japan At Paris

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 1.—The Central Government has received word from its delegation at Paris that China has lost the diplomatic battle with Japan over the leased territory of Kiaochow, and that this territory will neither be restored directly to China nor, as was recently reported, be taken over temporarily by the Big Five. The Chinese delegation reports that the Kiaochow question is to be settled locally between China and Japan, and that the Peace Conference will have nothing more to do with it.

Chinese officials in Peking feel keenly the failure of their country to make good its case at Paris, but incline to the opinion that their cause was half lost before it ever came up for discussion at the conference. The Shantung Railway Loan of September, 1918, severely handicapped the Chinese delegation in their fight for Kiaochow; and China had no funds to accept Japan's suggestion that she cancel the railway agreement by paying back the money that she had received on the loan.

Reason Is Clear

To this cause and to the fact that China presented a united front neither at home nor abroad the failure to make good the Kiaochow case is attributed. Officials here realise that the Shanghai deadlock and the Shensi squabbles, together with the intrigues of various of their countrymen at Paris, have knocked the bottom out of their case and alienated foreign sympathy and confidence to a large degree.

What the effect of the reverse at Paris will be upon the internal situation here no one seems to know. The

(Continued on Page 3)

Close Finishes Aplenty Begin Spring Race Meet

Triumph Springs Surprise In The Criterions; Midas Takes Hongkong Plate In Fine Day's Sport

Clear skies, a big crowd and some good racing combined to give the Shanghai Race Club's Spring meeting an auspicious start yesterday.

The day was ideal from the spectator's viewpoint, bar a little dust but it was not quite so fine for the jockeys for the stiff south wind pushing across the course was a drag on the ponies on the long back stretch—too much to offset the advantage in the straight.

The fair weather brought with it the expected gay array of feminine attire and the stands and lawn were bright with the fashion show. The male element celebrated the sudden advent of summer temperature with a fair sized outburst of white suits.

Considering the handicap of the wind the times registered were good and exciting finishes were plentiful. The first of these occurred in the second race of the day, in which the favorites went by the board and Triumph, bright performer of former days on the Kiangwan track, pushed into the lead turning into the home stretch and fought it out down to the wire with Portobello and Sir Lamerock, a short head being the margin for each of the first two. Eleven of the old ponies started in this event. Silver Streak and Castlefield looming up as contenders for the honors during most of the distance. Triumph paid the biggest dividend of the day—$155.30.

The Hart Legacy, with a full score of starters, was taken by Bixshoote, Vida up, though the pony was hard pressed by Iron Duke in the last stage. Knoll lost his mount when the big field put Charing Cross against the outer rail at the start.

Another great race was the Jockey Cup. Majuba, Hine riding, held the lead after the first quarter until turning into the stretch, when the field suddenly bunched up and tore down the course in a magnificent pack for the first two hundred yards. Then Battle Axe, Law up, and Big Ben, with Brun riding, raced desperately to the wire, the former Fanling Chief taking first by a neck and paying out $6.90.

The Kiangsu Cup furnished another great finish, with Hill bringing Sans Peur down the middle of the course to nose Rosewood out of the honors. Following this the crowd was treated to some more excitement in the home stretch for the Eclipse Stakes. Black Fox held the lead at the turn but lost it to Corncrake, which in turn was overtaken and beaten by Burkill on Mighty King in the stretch.

Midas, with Heard up, took the Hongkong Plate after Springfield had held Water Mark in the lead till entering the straight.

The new Pari-mutuel stands to the south of the old rooms were in operation yesterday but evidently many of the crowd were not aware of the fact for the congestion in the old rooms was about as usual.

Following were the results:

1.—The Paper Hunters' Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies nominated for Paper Hunts during season 1918-1919 to February 26 and that have not won more than one race since January 1, 1918. Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of races at any of the Paper Hunt Club's annual race meetings only, will be classed as non-winners.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. E. B. Rose's grey Greysand (Mr. Springfield)	158—1
Mr. C. R. Burkill's grey Chop Dollar (Mr. Burkill)	158—2
Mr. Hake's black Liberty Bond (Mr. Knoll)	159—3

Also ran: Rocksand (Mr. I. Ezra),

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Woman Delegates From Allied Countries At Peace Conference

Women delegates to Peace Conference. INTL.

One of the first photographs received here showing the woman delegates from the countries allied in the world war at the Peace Conference. They are shown waiting to be received at the conference in Paris, where they presented their pleas for equal rights for women the world over. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the American delegate, is shown third from the right wearing the uniform of the American Red Cross.

ALL TRADE BLACK LISTS CANCELLED BY ALLIES

Restrictions Under Defense Of Realm Act In Britain Also Abolished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—The Board of Trade announces that all controls on the sale and distribution of commodities exercised under the Defense of the Realm Act have been abolished or cease on May 31, except in a few instances, which include Australasian wool, flax, flax seed and Egyptian cotton. The last-named continues under control until July 31.

This notice does not refer to the restrictions on imports and exports, which have already been reduced to a large degree and are the subject of special government action.

Black Lists Cancelled

London, April 27.—Press Bureau. The Allies have decided to withdraw all Black Lists on April 28 and the disabilities attaching to trade communication with firms and persons on those lists cease to operate.

Paris, April 28.—The Journal Official publishes the decision of the Allied and Associated Governments that all Black Lists, whether published or not, will cease to take effect after midnight on Monday, April 28, after which correspondence and business will be free, the right being reserved to put the Black Lists in operation again if necessary.

British Navy's Visit To France Is Occasion Of Many Celebrations

Honors Paid To Sea Fighters By Officials At Reception Held In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 23.—At the reception today at the Elysee in honor of the visit of the British fleet, President Poincare handed to Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, paying a warm tribute to Sir David Beatty, who, he said, had shown throughout the war the finest qualities possible in a sailor.

At a reception at the Ministry of Marine M. Leygues conferred a number of decorations on British officers, including the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor on Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson and Vice-Admiral Sir Osmono Brock.

The British officers were entertained in the evening at a gala performance at the Opera House and the men at a special performance at the Chatelet Theater.

Picturesque Ceremony

Paris, April 23.—Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and Admiral Sir A. C. Leveson were accompanied to Paris by a contingent of 100 officers, 200 petty officers and 850 men from Cherbourg. There was a picturesque ceremony in the quadrangle at Les Invalides, where Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty and General Berdoulat, the Military Governor of Paris, inspected the contingent. The British Marines Band and a French military band were stationed at the entrance and a guard of honor of French infantry was drawn up in front of the steps of the church while the quadrangle was packed with sightseers and the adjacent streets blocked by masses of people. Two white ensigns flew from the roof with the tricolor between.

After the inspection the men were taken into the church and shown Napoleon's tomb.

General Berdoulat, in a speech tributing the British navy, said that the day was all the more hallowed for being St. George's Day and the anniversary of Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Sir David Beatty replied expressing admiration for the glorious sacrifices made by France.

Sailors Entertained

Paris, April 24.—The British sailors today toured Paris in motor buses and visited the Louvre Museum. The petty officers and men luncheoned at the Lycee-Carnot.

Brest, April 24.—Yesterday the crews of the Atlantic Division breakfasted with the French sailors at Brest. The greatest cordiality prevailed.

Admiral Moreau gave a private breakfast to the British officers, who subsequently toured the Ploogastel district in motors.

Tribute To Fighters

Paris, April 24.—At the reception today at the Hotel de Ville given by the French Municipality in honor of the visit of the British navy, M. Pench, President of the Council General, said that all Paris was proud to welcome the representatives of the British nation. He eulogised the British navy which:

"Was the vigilant sentinel of the world, so formidable that not once did the enemy dare risk a great battle against her."

He recalled the cool audacity and bold and sagacious determination displayed in the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge, and concluded by saying that the British and French friendships, which had been strengthened by common struggles and trials, would survive intensified and consecrated by victory and would constitute one of the guarantees necessary for the peace of the world.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS REVEALED IN PAPERS

Documents Reveal Objects That Teuton Military Leaders Aimed At

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 29.—Le Journal publishes a number of authentic and hitherto unpublished documents obtained from the private secretary of Herr Eisner, the Bavarian Premier who was recently assassinated, including a memorandum from Herr Erzberger to the German State and army leaders in 1914 outlining the German war aims, the object of which are outlined in that document as the establishment of Germany's military dominations of the Continent for at least a century.

After the signing of peace the Erzberger memorandum proposed that Germany should not tolerate on her frontiers any neutral country incapable of maintaining its own neutrality. Germany would throw off the unbearable tutelage of Great Britain in world politics and would shatter the Russian colossus. Germany should control Belgium and the whole coast of France from Dunkirk to Boulogne, with possession of the Channel Islands.

The mines of French Lorraine should be controlled by Germany.

Herr Erzberger comprehensively outlined the creation of German colonial empire in Africa. Any pretensions to Morocco were disclaimed but Italy would obtain Tunis, Austria would have Egypt and Germany would annex Belgian and French Congo, British Nigeria, the French western coast and Dahomey.

Germany's demands for indemnities for the costs of the war should not be limited to the temporary financial capacity of an enemy State to make a big payment immediately as long-term loans could be arranged. The payment by France could be arranged by reducing her budget and naval and military expenditure. Herr Erzberger submitted the necessity in fixing indemnities to consider the full reimbursement of the immediate cost of the war to Germany, estimated at 10,000 million marks, and the payment of all war damage and the redemption of all German State debts, of which eighty percent were caused by Colonial and military expenditure, and the creation of a large fund for the victims of the war.

The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, General von Moltke and Admiral Von Tirpitz, in their replies, made reservations concerning details but adhered to the main lines of the ideas of Herr Erzberger.

Egyptian Strikers Are Given Warning

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Reuter's Agency learns that General Sir Edmund Allenby, the acting High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Government employes out on strike must return to work or resign.

WILSON'S ACTION SEEN BY ORLANDO AS SLAP AT ITALY

Statement Of President Called 'Innovation' In Counter-Blast

ANSWER VIGOROUS

'Treating Italians As If They Were Barbarians,' Premier Contends

POINTS REVIEWED

London Times Says Best Friends Of Italy Pray She Will Yield

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—An official communique from Paris today gives a summary of Signor Orlando's counter-proclamation which says that President Wilson's attitude is an innovation in international affairs. This is not a complaint, but Signor Orlando says that it has only been applied up to the present to enemy peoples. Moreover, President Wilson's proclamation came while negotiations were proceeding and it is an attempt to place the Government in opposition to the people; in other words, treating the Italians as if they were barbarians without a democratic government. Signor Orlando himself has never denied that the Pact of London does not apply to Fiume. He based his claim on the principles of the fourteen points but he has discovered that the fourteen points were elastic for every nation except the Italians and he emphasises that his claims are based on the fourteen points. Then follows a statement of the Fiume case. Signor Orlando ends the counter-proclamation by expressing friendship for the American people.

Aspirations Not Changed

The proclamation which has been issued by the Italian Premier states that Signor Orlando does not acknowledge the statement that the downfall of Austria-Hungary implies a reduction of the aspirations of Italy. He says that in the Adriatic the problems are, summed up, all the rights of ancient and new Italy, all her sufferings throughout centuries and all the benefits she is destined to bring to the international community.

He states that the concessions giving the Alps as a new frontier will be of vast importance upon the condition that the Eastern flank of that frontier does not remain uncovered and provided Italy's rights include the line from Mount Novoso separating the rivers flowing towards the Black Sea from those emptying into the Mediterranean.

Counter-Proposal Offered

Paris, April 23, (delayed).—An Italian official, interviewed by Reuter's special correspondent, said that the Italian delegation yesterday prepared a new proposal agreeing to a reduction of their claims concerning Dalmatia while adhering to the claim with respect to Fiume.

The Delegation this morning received a Note stating that President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau accepted the proposals regarding Dalmatia, declining to make Fiume Italian but not stating their intentions regarding that port. Signor Orlando asked whether Fiume was to be a free port or was to be given to the Jugo-Slavs, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the reply came that the Council of Three desired Fiume to be an absolutely free port.

The Italian Delegation were discussing this proposal with the hope of finding a compromise when, shortly after four o'clock, a copy of Le Temps was brought to them containing President Wilson's manifesto. The Italians found the manifesto to be a contradiction of the text of the reply of the Council of Three, including President Wilson, which they were then examining, because the manifesto made Fiume not a free port but a Jugo-Slav port. Moreover, the Italians resented the publication

OFFENSIVE IN SIBERIA REPORTED CONTINUING

Defeat Of Bolshevist Troops By Cossacks Of Urals Admitted By Enemy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 3.—An official communique issued by the Siberian army on April 3 reports:

"Despite the bad weather our offensive is continuing in most places in the region between Bugulma and Buguruslau. We have occupied the town of Sergeevsk, taking numerous prisoners and booty."

According to Bolshevik reports, the Cossacks of the Ural recently attacked and defeated the red troops near the town of Uraksk.

The recent declaration by the French Government transmitted to Admiral Koltchak by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has produced an excellent impression among the Russian people.

It is the subject of much comment and is greeted by the local Siberian press.

RUMANIANS CONTINUING ADVANCE INTO HUNGARY

Berlin Receives Report That Soviet At Budapest Is Near Collapse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 24.—A message from Budapest says that the Rumanians have continued their advance on the 22nd on the entire line between the Thiess and the Marcs. The Hungarian Soviet troops showed a complete lack of discipline at several points, especially at Debreczen, which therefore was evacuated during the night time.

Soviet Reported Tottering

Berlin, April 24.—The Berliner Tageblatt reports from Vienna that the collapse of the Soviet Government in Budapest is imminent and an Entente Commission has gone there to study the situation.

Decrees State Of Siege

Berlin, April 24.—Herr Scheidmann has decreed a state of siege in Saxony with a view to maintaining public security.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN HARBIN IMPROVED

Panic Following Abolition Of Kerensky Notes Shows Signs Of Subsiding

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 3.—The panic which followed the declaration of the Government concerning the abolition of the Kerensky small notes is gradually calming down and it is evident that the population will meet this necessary measure with sympathy and thus show once more its confidence in the Government's decisions.

Germans From China Arrive At Rotterdam

First Contingent That Sailed From Shanghai On Atreus Is Heard From

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rotterdam, April 29.—The first contingent of Germans expelled from China numbering 720 men, have arrived on board the s.s. Atreus and proceeded to Germany.

BOLSHEVISTS IN RUSSIA ARE FORGING PASSPORTS

Documents Of Foreigners Are Used By Propagandists Sent Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Reuter learns that the Government has been informed that the Russian Soviet Government has taken possession of passports of foreigners in Russia, which they are altering and distributing amongst the Bolshevist propagandists who are being sent abroad.

BROOKLYN LEAVES TODAY

The U.S. cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic fleet, with Admiral W. L. Rodgers on board, leaves port this afternoon. The flagship goes south. Admiral Rodgers returned to Shanghai yesterday after a three days' houseboat trip to the Taihu Lakes.

Lithuanian Offensive Has 150-Mile Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Polish offensive in Lithuania, which resulted in the capture of Vilna and Baranovitchi, extends along a front of 150 miles.

Pole-Czech Commission Will Arbitrate Dispute

The Czecho-Slovak official delegate in Shanghai announces receipt of the following telegram from Harbin:

To facilitate the settlement of the boundary disputes between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland a commission consisting of Poles and Czechs is leaving Siberia for Warsaw and Prague in order to bring before their respective Governments the results of the common efforts of both nations in Russia.

Mail Food Imports Allowed By Britain

The British Postmaster for Shanghai announces that the Board of Trade has issued a general license permitting the import into the United Kingdom of all foodstuffs imported by parcel post.

South African Party Arrives In London

Delegation Will Present Aims To Government, Says General Hertzog

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—General Hertzog and the South African Nationalist Delegation have arrived. General Hertzog declined to discuss plans and prospects as it was the wish of the delegation to present its case direct before the British Government.

of the manifesto without previous notification to them.

The Italians believe that the manifesto will provoke an explosion of popular anger in Italy and possibly demonstrations against America.

Consequences Feared

Paris, April 23.—It is generally recognised that any breach between Italy and America will result in serious consequences. Italy is deeply indebted to the United States both financially and as regards food supplies.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau knew two days ago that some such declaration by President Wilson was probable but it was issued solely on the initiative of President Wilson.

Mr. Lloyd George has been working hard to avoid anything like a rupture. He told Signor Orlando that President Wilson would probably remain firm and that the Italians ought to reconsider the position, especially as regards Fiume.

It was only today that President Wilson decided to issue the statement, feeling that his attitude had been misunderstood and he was entitled to let the world know exactly what it was.

Not Breaking With Allies

Paris, April 24.—Interviewed by a representative of Le Matin the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, declared that the Italian delegates in leaving Paris are not breaking with their Allies. The Italians only asked their Allies to take in hand the interest of Italy and were confident they would acquit themselves loyally of this mission. Italy would take the greatest account of the opinion of her Allies. Nothing must shake Italy's alliance with France and Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George visited Signor Orlando this morning.

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando held a meeting this afternoon for further discussion of the Adriatic question.

King Commends Action

Paris, April 24.—King Victor Emanuel has telegraphed to Signor Orlando commending his action and insisting that there should be no retrocession from the position the Italian Premier has taken up.

Signor Orlando has issued a long statement in reply to President Wilson in which he declares that he is compelled to withdraw from the Conference after President Wilson's action, which he regards as a departure from diplomatic custom which left him no other course.

Paris, April 24.—Signor Orlando's departure has been postponed till eight o'clock this evening.

Views Of Press

Paris, April 28.—In the French papers it is stated that the upheaval of popular opinion in Italy is not aimed against the American Republic and the action of the President.

The departure of the Italian delegates from Paris will not delay the opening of the negotiations with the German representatives, who are expected to receive the text of the terms of peace on the evening of May 1.

Opposing Principles

London, April 24.—The Daily News remarks that the two antagonistic principles which have been in veiled conflict throughout the Peace Conference have now met in a death grapple. If President Wilson's principles are to prevail all claims like Italy's must be abandoned. If Signor Orlando's claims are recognised there is an end to the principle of self-determination everywhere.

The Daily Express says that the British nation must blindly support Mr. Lloyd George.

The military correspondent of the Morning Post comments that it would be an incredible act of stupidity and baseness to desert Italy.

Should Hear Appeal

The Times remarks that Italy's best friends wish and pray that she will hearken to President Wilson's appeal. England and France will abide by the Pact of London if necessary but they agree with President Wilson's contention that since that Treaty was signed the whole situation has changed. England and France also agree with President Wilson on the moral claim of the lands north and northeast of Fiume to an outlet to the sea and will not hesitate to act upon this conviction if forced to do so. The decision is in the hands of Italy. It will affect her whole future and the future of the world

Meeting In Rome

Rome, April 23.—At a meeting of the Communal Council the Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, read a telegram from Signor Orlando in reply to a telegram from the recent Congress of Italian Municipalities adjuring him to obtain satisfaction for the Italian claims. The reply was received with cheers. Prince Colonna and all present upstanding. It said that the European war was won on the Italian front and proposed that the councillors, as on May 24, 1915, should go into the midst of the people to affirm Italy's resolve not to emerge from the war weakened.

The Mayor and Councillors then left to join the popular demonstration.

Embassies Guarded

Rome, April 23.—During the demonstration today the American, British and French embassies and the office of the Socialist newspaper Avanti were each guarded by 200 soldiers to prevent any possible incident.

Paris, April 28.—Signor Luzzatti, the veteran ex-Premier of Italy, has received from M. Clemenceau a telegram stating "there is no question of a possible disregarding of our reciprocal engagement." At the time of the signature of peace the policy of France is not one of scraps of paper.

PREMIER'S HONORS LIST PUBLISHED IN LONDON

List Of Those Rewarded For Services During War Is Made Public.

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, April 28.—The Premier's Honors list for public services rendered during the war include:

To be Viscount: Baron Burnham (Harry Lawson, owner of the Daily Telegraph); Baron Rothermere (Harold Harmsworth).

To be Baron: Sir John Roberts, Liberal M. P. for West Denbigh; Colonel Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge, M.P. for Henley; Sir Thomas Dewar; Mr. T. H. Cochrane.

Twenty-three baronets are created, including: Sir K. S. Anderson, the prominent shipowner; Mr. J. H. Cory, M.P., for Cardiff; Mr. Davison Dalziel, M.P., for Brixton; Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey, Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter; Mr. Edward Hulton, the newspaper proprietor; Mr. W. T. Madge, managing director of The People; Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Sir J. D. Rees, M. P.

The many knighthoods include: Mr. Harry Lauder, "for Empire service during the war;" Mr. Oswald Stoll, "who has rendered valuable services to many charities; the Reverend Professor Hermann Gollancz; Professor William Ridgeway; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Towle, Controller and Chairman of the Board of Management of the Navy and Army Canteen Board and Member of the Tobacco and Matches Control Board.

CURIOUS SANDSTORM DOES DAMAGE IN ANHUI

Red Haze In Sky Is Followed By Heavy Wind And Clouds Of Sand

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanhsuchow, Anhui, May 3.—An interesting phenomenon occurred here on May First. Just before sundown a red haze began to appear in the west. About fifteen minutes later the whole western sky had taken on a peculiar copper color and it became evident that we were going to have a severe storm.

At 6:50 p.m., half an hour after the haze appeared in the west, the storm broke upon us with terrifying severity and with practically no advance warning of a gradually increasing wind. No rain came; the wind brought only dense clouds of fine sand which cut the leaves of trees and plants and sifted through every crevice into the houses. Semi-darkness accompanied the storm and objects ten rods away were indistinguishable.

The storm lasted about three hours and according to the Chinese was the worse storm of its kind in twenty years. Many thatched roofs were partially destroyed. The new egg factory had one of its roofs blown off. A partially completed wall of the mission compound was completely blown down. It is also reported that a freight car was blown from the station siding down the track to the next station.

At present it is hard to estimate the extent of the damage to crops. The tender leaves of most vegetation were badly affected, causing them to wither up. The kaoliang which is just nicely up is badly injured, but as the farmers have not yet thinned it out there may be enough good plants left to produce a fair crop. Wheat that is in blossom will probably be severely affected. Since the storm, wheat has already risen in price from 1,080 to 1,200 cash per *dou*.

This region is badly in need of rain and the sand storm was a direct opposite of what all the farmers have been hoping for. All except barley and the early varieties of wheat are not only being seriously injured by the dry weather but also by the early orange rust of wheat, which has caused wheat to rise steadily in price. High northwest winds are blowing indicating a long continuation of the drought.

Tang Shao-yi Expects Attack On Kienchow

Sends Message Asking Shensi Armistice Commissioner To Take Measures

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 1.—Tang Shao-yi has sent a telegram to Chang Jui-chi, the Shensi armistice commissioner, stating that he understands that Tuchun Chen Shu-fan and Civil Governor Liu Chen-hua are moving troops to attack Kienchow again and instructing Chang to take measures to prevent this attack. Tang says that as Chang Jui-chi has already negotiated an armistice at Kienchow and as "Law Protection" flags are flying over the walls of that city, it would seriously injure the peace negotiations if hostilities were to break out there once more.

In connection with the Kienchow situation, your correspondent is in receipt of a letter from Sianfu to the effect that Tuchun Chen Shu-fan has said that he knows that he cannot hang on much longer, but that he hopes to keep his tuchunship until this year's opium crop is harvested and the $12,000,000 taxes resulting from it are paid into the provincial treasury. With this end in view Chen is moving troops to points of strategical importance in the province and is visibly attempting to out-maneuver his Southern opponents in what is now evidently developing into a battle for time—and the opium crop. Chen thinks that, if he can keep his military head above water and seem to control the situation, his friends in the Ministry of War and the War Participation Bureau at Peking will let him stay where he is until he has gathered in the proceeds of the opium taxes. And that is all that General Chen now desires.

Gerard In Germany

"My Four Years in Germany," the film version of Ambassador James W. Gerard's war-time autobiography, was shown last night for the first time here and was well received by a well filled house at the Olympic Theater.

The ten-part film is a remarkably well put together pictorial review of Ambassador Gerard's famous book and the effectiveness of its presentation brought frequent applause from the viewers. Particularly interesting were the scenes in the Berlin diplomatic circles leading up to and during the first years of the war. The characters of the German war lords, from Kaiser to Crown Prince and including such notorious personages as Hindenburg, Von Tirpitz and others of the group, were well taken and more or less as officially photographed, while the settings throughout were most realistically arranged. Not only the historic actions of the leading characters who had to do with the starting of the world war are set forth on the screen but also their idiosyncrasies, for instance, the Kaiser's penchant for working in his study from the saddle of a wooden horse, Von Tirpitz's engrossment in toy boats and the Chancellor's childlike interest also in toys. Action scenes giving glimpses of the fighting and showing the Allied troops afield add to the picture's interest and the whole is a bitter indictment of German kultur.

The Allied Consuls and members of their families and staffs, and the judge and officials of the United States Court were present at the Olympic last night as guests of Consul-General Sammons, as were also a number of veteran Russian soldiers who are at present in Shanghai, some of whom, as prisoners, experienced a taste of the German brutality pictured in the film.

The picture continues at the Olympic.

Lloyd's Weekly Out

The first issue of Lloyd's Weekly, the new British publication edited by Mr. George T. Lloyd, appeared Sunday. It is a breezy journal of news and comment, embracing anything and everything, particularly subjects of interest to Shanghai and the Far East. It is a purely British organ, with definite policy of British-American co-operation in the Far East. It has some timely articles and pointed editorials, some suggestions of profit, a theatrical department and a general air of spiciness that will be welcome. It is a new departure in Far Eastern journalism. It will appear every Sunday.

Woman's Club Meets At Carlton Today

Mrs. T. C. Chu To Read Paper On Chinese Marriage Customs

"Chinese Marriage Customs" will be the subject of a paper to be read before the regular meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton today by Mrs. T. C. Chu, who is a leader among the progressive Chinese ladies of Shanghai.

The Executive Committee of the Club will meet at 3 p.m. and tea will be served at 3:30, the regular meeting beginning at 4 o'clock.

Malini Plays For Sailors On Brooklyn

The tumult that you heard from the Brooklyn last night was not the preliminary to a battle. It was only Malini. Malini was there. He went there to give a free performance to the gobs on board. He was away from home and they were away from home, and both needed a good time, he said.

They had it. It was hard to tell which enjoyed it the more. Malini picked glasses and billiard balls out of the Admiral's pocket, he had the officers dizzy picking billiard balls out from where he put corks, he "speefed" the gobs as only he can and had them all rocking with laughter at his inimitable yarns.

The marvel of Malini grows with each performance, and so does his good humor. He doesn't repeat himself. His repertoire is illimitable. When you think you have seen all his tricks, he spins off a news series to make you gape. And then tells a few new stories.

Malini's popularity grows apace. He is giving humorous private performances and will be busy for the rest of his week. Friday afternoon he is to give a performance for British soldiers and sailors and the rest of his time here is being booked up rapidly.

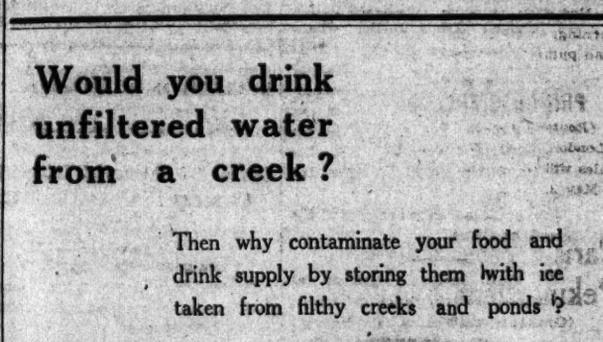
Young Man:—
Your Best Friend
Is a BANK ACCOUNT!

Begin Early to SAVE

"A dollar in the bank is worth two in the bucket," says the Fra—and it's just as much fun to salt down FIFTY where it will be drawing 4 per cent as in later life it will be to BITE OFF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of railroad bonds.

A dollar will get you a book and open a savings account. And a little right along—and gradually, and WITHOUT MISSING it, you'll be able to climb to a COMPETENCE.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai



"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in the China Press. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

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REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

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BRANDY RUM

Would you drink unfiltered water from a creek?

Then why contaminate your food and drink supply by storing them with ice taken from filthy creeks and ponds?

USE ONLY PURE MACHINE-MADE

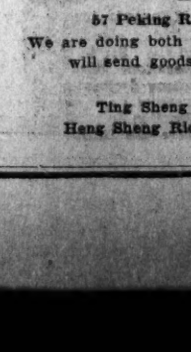
Delivered free anywhere in the Settlements at 2½ cents (Mex.) per lb.

Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.
Edward Ezra Building, 24 Nanking Road
Tel.: Cent. 662/63; after office hours, N. 663

Special for Today

Cocoanut loaf

Sullivan's Fine Candies
11 Nanking Road.



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ROLLER FLOUR
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The Highest Grade Flour milled in Shanghai. Manufactured under the supervision of an American Miller.

Cheaper
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Quality
equal to the best imported flour

Ask for "GREEN LABEL"

Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.
HEAD OFFICE
57 Peking Road; Phone, Central 154
We are doing both wholesale and retail business, and will send goods to destination ordered.
AGENCIES:
Ting Sheng Rice Shop, Broadway.
Hang Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

A large display of all kinds of
HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY
SILK, PONGEES, ETC.
Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
19, Nanking Road

GOVERNMENT TO COLLECT FOR SIBERIAN ROBBERY

Plans To Deduct From Boxer Indemnity To Russia Amount Taken

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 1.—In connection with last winter's robbery in Siberia, when Russian bandits held up a group of Chinese merchants, who were near the Trans-Baikal frontier on their way to Harbin, and took from them almost 7,000,000 roubles, the Chinese Foreign Office has decided that, all other means of obtaining restitution having failed, the amount in question will be deducted from the next instalment due to the Russian Government from the Boxer Indemnity Fund. A note informing the Russian Legation of this decision is now being drafted and will be transmitted to the Russian Minister this week.

Flight Over Atlantic Is Again Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Johns, April 23.—Both the parties waiting here to attempt the flight across the Atlantic are reconciling themselves to the prospect of a long delay and do not contemplate starting before next month.

Attempt Made On Life Of General Howath

A Tokio telegram received here last night stated that an attempt was made on the life of General Howath, former Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, by a certain Bolshevist, May 1. General Howath escaped injury.

FIRE IN CHAPEI

Fire in a village in Chapei to the north of the Settlement boundary destroyed about a dozen huts last night and would have caused much greater damage, owing to the high wind, had it not been for work by the Hongkew Company of the Settlement Brigade. Two 1,400 foot lengths of hose carried from the nearest hydrant extinguished the outbreak, which was in the center of the village, after an hour's work.

There was a small fire in a house off North Soochow Road yesterday morning, some bedding catching. A hand pump took care of it.

PRINCE IS FREEMASON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The Prince of Wales will be initiated as a freemason on May 2.

Paris Defeat Causes Peking Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)

Government realises, however, that a very strong public opinion has grown up in regard to the Shantung question and that the national disappointment over the failure to make good at Paris will be correspondingly great.

Cables Explain Situation

Peking, May 2.—With reference to China's failure to establish her case for the return of the Kiaochow leased territory, the Chinese Foreign Office has in the course of this week received a series of cables from its delegation at Paris, the substance of which is that the question of Kiaochow and the Shantung Railway cannot be settled at the peace conference. The Big Three Powers informed Messrs. Lu Cheng-hsiang and Wellington Koo that the Shantung problem would have to be settled by China and Japan either on the basis of the Sino-Japanese agreements of 1915 and 1918 or on that of the reversion of all Germany's rights in Shantung to Japan.

Messrs. Lu and Koo were at the same time informed that China could, of course, at a later date take the case before the League of Nations, provided that she felt that she had not obtained from Japan a just settlement of the issue on the basis of the Sino-Japanese treaties or of the reversion of German rights to Japan. The Chinese delegates felt, and their sentiments are re-echoed in Peking, that this was but an empty consolation, as the machinery of the League of Nations provides that any nation may submit to it such differences as it has with other states. Hence the feeling in Peking is that the possibility of an ultimate appeal to the League involves no special privilege and that the cold facts of the situation are that China has lost to Japan all along the line.

Angles Of Problem Seen

The Chinese appreciate that the position of the Big Three at Paris was difficult, inasmuch as Great Britain, France and Italy were bound by previous agreements to recognise Japan's claims in Shantung, while the United States could not, in the best interests of world peace, hold out against an arrangement by which her Allies were bound previous to her entry into the war. Foreign Office officials here state that China never really expected to regain her original rights in Shantung, but that she brought the case before the Paris Conference merely in order to place her claim to those rights on record.

Be this as it may, the fact remains that public opinion in this country has been aroused to an unprecedented degree, and Chinese and foreign officials in Peking alike fear the results of the inevitable national disappointment over the turn that events have taken. The news of the Chinese defeat at Paris has not yet spread through the country, but the Returned Students' Club has already begun to act and will hold a meeting at its Peking headquarters to discuss action in regard to the situation. With the fear of serious consequences facing it, the Government was very reluctant to give out the facts of the Shantung question, but rumors of China's defeat in the diplomatic battle were abroad here as early as day before yesterday it is thought through telegrams sent from Paris by Liang Chi-chiao. And so the Government decided to let its people have the truth and face the music.

Decision About Shantung Reached At Conferences

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 2.—Reuter's Agency learns that according to a telegram that has been received in Peking the British, American, French and Italian Foreign Ministers on April 17 discussed the Shantung question. Mr. Lansing proposed that as the United States was not disposed to undertake the settlement of it herself and could not agree to any other Power doing so this question should be settled by the five Great Powers, with the consent of the country connected with the problem. Marquis Saionji said that Japan would have something to say later on.

Another meeting was held on the 19th. Then on April 23 at a meeting between President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau it was resolved that the Chinese should be given the choice either of settling the Shantung question in accordance with the Sino-Japanese secret agreements or that Japan should inherit the German rights in Shantung and that one of these alternatives should be embodied in the Peace Treaty.

Opposes Proposals

Dr. Wellington Koo made a very strong appeal against both these proposals, and the matter was referred to a technical committee, whose decision is not yet known here.

Yesterday a telegram was received from Mr. Liang Chi-chao saying that he had heard that the peace treaty would give Tsingtau to Japan, owing to the great activities of the Japanese Delegates, and if China were to sign the treaty she would bind herself firmly. He asked the People's Foreign Relations Association to telegraph to the Chinese Chief Delegate urging him not to sign the treaty, also to request the Government not allow the treaty to be signed.

Before the receipt of Mr. Liang's telegram the Association had already sent a telegram to the Big Four saying:

Telegram Is Protest

"Why should the Chinese people join the Allies and drive out the Germans merely to allow Japan to take Germany's place in Shantung? The Chinese people will not recognise the Peace Treaty if it gives Japan the right of inheritance in Shantung. Any secret treaty concluded between other countries and aiming at China cannot be recognised.

"The 1915 Sino-Japanese secret treaties, forced on China by Japan with Prussian methods, cannot be allowed to continue in force. The secret note exchanged between the Chinese Minister in Tokio and the Japanese Government in 1918, without the authorisation of the Government or Parliament, has already been denounced by the nation.

"If China were wrongfully oppressed her four hundred millions of people would resist as one man. We would also appeal to the popular opinion of the peoples of the world."

A similar telegram was sent to the Chinese Delegation in Paris, which added that the Delegation must not sign such a treaty: if they did they would be held responsible for the loss of China's national rights.

In well-informed circles in Peking it is thought that unless the Shantung question is settled satisfactorily to China another serious rupture will occur between the North and South and that the Shanghai Peace Conference will completely break down.

Referred To Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 23.—President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have decidel that the question of Kiaochow shall be referred to a board of experts on Far Eastern Affairs. It is expected they will report promptly.

Japan Uncompromising

Paris, April 23.—In Paris yesterday it was reported that the efforts to secure British and American support for a general resolution meeting the desires of Japan concerning racial equality are hampered by the uncompromising position taken by the Japanese in the Kiaochow question.

Gave Her Baby Relief At Once.

Mothers everywhere are finding Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy, immensely valuable for their little ones. Here is what one American mother says:—

"My baby was much troubled with wind colic," writes Mrs. B. Williams, of Perth Amboy, N.Y., "and nothing seemed to do any good until I tried Baby's Own Tablets. They gave relief at once and I would not be without them. I have taken great pleasure in recommending the Tablets to my friends."

Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready help and baby's friend. They contain no opiates or narcotics, and are guaranteed an absolutely harmless remedy for infantile indigestion, simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea. They destroy worms, allay the pains of teething, promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

Of chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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We have just received the latest styles of these renowned **CORSETS**, unequalled in style and finish. Models to suit all figures.

Here is presented an exquisite new corset modelled for wear now.

STYLE 578 average figure, low bust, elastic side section price **$6.50 pair**

BonTon CORSETS

BON TON CORSETS are leaders, and always look the part. Down to the smallest details, top quality is always maintained.

STYLE 871, as illustration, in Pink or White Fancy broche, 3" bust average figure. A beautifully gored model, with the fashionably low, full bust. Will give the wearer particularly stylish lines. Very long skirt, size 19 to 30. **$10.50 pair**

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Telephone C. 42: Private Exchange to all Departments.

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Largest Tobacco Manufactory in Egypt.

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Then offer them only high-class "MELKONIAN" Egyptian Cigarettes, which are made of the two high-class brands of Turkish tobacco leaves "DUBECK" and "BAFRA," thus making them the most suitable cigarettes the world ever produced.

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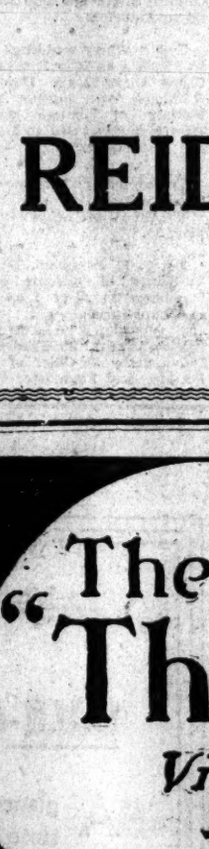
Grant's Stand Fast

Scotch Whisky of Pre-War Strength



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The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

BRITONS AND AMERICANS IN PEKING HAVE LUNCHEON

First Of Series Of Monthly Affairs In Capital Is Pleasant Function

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 2.—The Anglo-American Association of North China held the first of its series of monthly luncheons at the Wagons-Lits Hotel today with Mr. E. P. Allen, the acting chairman, as presiding officer and well over seventy members and guests present. The table was in the form of a horse-shoe, with the chairman and the guests of honor, the British and American Ministers, Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, and Brigadier General French at the head and the other members seated along both wings.

The party sat down to luncheon at promptly a quarter to one, and an hour later the meal was over. Mr. Allen addressed the gathering briefly, saying that the committee of the association intended to hold these luncheons at regular monthly intervals as long as they were successful, and that the rule was that they were to end not later than two o'clock and should not interfere with business. He was gratified by the success of this first luncheon and felt that they were sure to be a success henceforth. There were to be no set speeches at any of the association's luncheons, but, if a prominent personage happened to be in Peking when a luncheon was being held, he might be invited to attend and address the association for ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. Allen then brought up the question of daylight saving in Peking, and the raising of this question was greeted by the members with amused laughter. Commander Gillis and Mr. J. W. Fenton made brief speeches opposing daylight saving in Peking on the ground that the foreign community here is small and such a measure would interfere with its daily relations, both business and social, with the Chinese. Both speeches were greeted with applause, and after a pause, during which no one upheld the cause of daylight saving, Mr. Lenox Simpson asked the chair who the plaintiff in this case was. To this Mr. Allen replied: "This is not a question of plaintiff and defendant; we are holding a coroner's inquest over a corpse, and we have now buried it."

The tiffin party broke up well before two o'clock, and all those present felt that the gathering had done more towards getting Britishers and Americans together than a month of formal meetings with their attendant resolutions.

C. M.

SOOCHOW SPRING FETE OBSERVED BY PAGEANT

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Soochow, May 4.—The regular May Festival of the Soochow Missionary Association was given Thursday afternoon in the Laura Haygood Normal School Chapel. In an elaborate pageant written by Miss Edna Lee Booker was pictured the welcome given to Spring, represented by Mrs. J. P. Babcock, and the Spirit of Peace, represented by Miss Bettie Ridgeway, by the people of the Allied world. Spring was accompanied by Sunshine, Raindrop, and South Wind, represented by Evelyn Curran and Nannia and Helen MacDaniel. Charles Gee was Herald and announced each of the Nations as they were represented.

The stage was converted into a village green and on it were assembled the peasant folk of the nations giving vent to their joys in songs while the children danced numbers of most attractive folk dances to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

Spring after her visit to each of the countries assembled the revelers and through the presence of her allies, Peace and World Democracy, gave promise of a new hope and a new world.

The chorus and solo work were under the direction of Miss Myra Olive and the folk dances by the children of the community was directed by Miss Marie Raffo. The Misses Jansen of Shanghai added much to the pleasure of the afternoon by their piano and violin accompaniment for the entire program. The soloists were Mrs. R. G. Moore, Miss Myra Olive and and Rev. D. L. Sherertz. In the audience were visitors from Wusih, Huchow and Shanghai.

After the program refreshments were served by the ladies of Trueheart Home.

Peking Notes

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 1.—General French, commanding the United States military forces in the Philippines, was received by the Minister of War, General Chin Yung-pang yesterday morning. General French was accompanied by Major W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache to the American Legation, as well as by Dr. C. D. Tenney of the Legation and his own staff. Later in the day the General called upon Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Major Knaggs, of the British army, who has spent the past two years in China in connection with the purchase of remounts for the Indian army, has obtained leave of absence and is about to return to England by way of Japan and the United States.

Mr. Harry A. Hussey, of Messrs. Shattuck and Hussey, has returned to Peking after an absence of nearly four months spent in the United States. Mr. Hussey is accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. M. W. Barber, who spent several months out here in the Summer of 1917.

Mr. F. S. Chien has been appointed Compradore of the Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation. Mr. Chien is an American returned student, having graduated from Harvard a few years ago. Since his return to China he has occupied an important post in the accounting department of the Salt Gabelle, in addition to being active in returned student organisations and the Peking Harvard Club.

Mr. A. P. McLoughlin, who has been Peking agent of the Kailan Mining Administration for the past two years, has been transferred to a post in the K. M. A.'s shipping department at Tientsin and will leave for that city within a few days. Mrs. McLoughlin will spend several weeks at the Tangshan Hot Springs with her children and join her husband at Tientsin at a later date.

Mr. Daniel A. de Menocal, of Boston, who is Vice-President of the First National Corporation, is in Peking for a few days' visit and will leave for Tokio and the United States on Saturday. Mr. de Menocal was manager of the Peking branch of the International Banking Corporation from 1909 to 1914.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Another mutiny among troops in Anhui has taken place. The forces stationed in Huayuangcheng were engaged Saturday in a pitched battle with the river police. Both sides suffered heavy casualties. Martial law has been declared in the provincial capital, Anking.

Share-scripts of the Bank of China amounting to Tls. 5,000,000 belonging to the Government were mortgaged for Tls. 2,500,000 to the foreign banks at Shanghai by the Ministry of Finance. The agreement was signed Friday in Peking.

The Cabinet has telegraphed Mr. Chu Chi-chien, stating that in view of possible failure concerning the question of Tsingtau, he should consult Mr. Tang Shao-yi for a speedy settlement of the internal dispute in order to show the nation's unanimity in foreign affairs. Similar telegrams have been sent to Generals Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting.

As so many people are opposing the amendment of the regulations of the Bank of China, placing it under ministrial control, President Hsu Shih-chang has advised Mr. Wang I-tang, speaker of the House, to use his influence for a re-discussion of the question.

New Brevities

The Civil Governor of Kiangsu has ordered the Shanghai Customs Superintendant, Mr. Yao Wen-fu, and the Chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Police, Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, to place a searching vigilance on the importation by certain foreigners of counterfeit copper cents into Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces. According to the report of the Coin Testing Bureau of Chekiang, these coppers were minted in Tsingtau and smuggled into Shanghai. They are sold to the money exchanges at the rate of 156 or 158 cents for a Mexican dollar. Under chemical test, the coin is found to contain 40 percent of iron sand.

* * *

To erect a suitable memorial in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Shen Tung-ho to the Red Cross Society of China as its Vice-President for the last ten years was the decision arrived at by a meeting of the general committee of the Shanghai society Saturday. Mr. Shen was recently relieved from office by a Presidential mandate appointing Admiral Tsai Ting-kan as his successor.

* * *

The Shanghai Yacht Club will hold its annual general meeting on board the Foam next Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Rev. Charles E. Darwent of the Union Church is preaching and lecturing before large audiences in Tientsin, according to Northern papers. He has just completed a successful lecture-tour in Hankow and other Yangtsze ports.

* * *

Northern papers say that two aeroplanes have just been constructed by the Makiang Arsenal, Fukien. These will be tried out by Chinese aviators on May 10 in Foochow. The construction was carried out by Chinese engineers who were educated in America.

* * *

Two military weddings took place in Tientsin on May 1, says the North China Daily Mail. Captain Henry S. Skeen was married to Miss M. Naftaly of Tientsin and Captain Harter was married to Miss V. Watson of Tongshan.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the China Association will be held at Shanghai Club at 5:15 o'clock on May 20.

* * *

Mr. C. F. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner of Customs of Hankow, has been transferred on promotion to Chungking.

* * *

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor, Commander in Chief of the China Station, and Paymaster-Commander F. A. F. Banbury arrived in Shanghai Sunday.

* * *

For the unlawful possession of arms, a ricsha coolie was sentenced yesterday in the Mixed Court to two years' imprisonment. He was arrested in a teashop. A pistol which was carefully wrapped up in a handkerchief and concealed in his pocket was found by the police.

* * *

The Second Class Chiaoho has been awarded to the Rev. W. C. White, Anglican Bishop of Honan, by a Presidential mandate.

* * *

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, who has been lecturing at the Kiangsu Educational Association in the Chinese City, left for Hangchow yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Dr. Monlin Chiang of the association. He is expected to return to Shanghai Friday.

* * *

The Kiangkwan inquiry will be resumed at the Admiralty Court, Lunghua, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The case is expected to be concluded after today's hearing.

New Map Of China

By reason of an offer made by a British philanthropist whose identity is not disclosed The Far Eastern Georgraphical Establishment announces that it will issue a special edition of "The New Map of China," limited to a thousand copies, at a reduced price to mission schools and colleges, missionaries and educators for personal use and mission boards and institutions. It is stated that the sum of $5,000 Mex. is being given towards the cost of the edition and that the new map will be published unmounted at $15. By virtue of a coupon worth $5 which is being sent out, purchasers will be enabled to buy the map at $10. The map will be in seven colors, divided into four sheets which are complete maps in themselves but which may be mounted to form one complete map of China approximately six feet square.

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April:

1—Juliette Rossowskiala, Astor House; Paris.
11—Sir Thackersey, care Coupon; Bombay.
15—Yem Cheeseng, Engbohcheong; Singapore.
16—Weehinpik; Soerabaia.
18—Kayack; London.
18—Larkins, Shanghai Club; Dairen.
18—Sanseah, 58 Chongfat Chan, Threeyangping Bridge; Swatow.
19—Vollenweider; Bradford.
25—G. S. and Co.; Calcutta.
25—Institute; Singapore.
25—Cummins, passenger China Mail S.S. China; Kualalumpor.
25—Tekkoon, China Bank, Peking Road; Swatow.
25—Woocheong, c-o Wooshinghai; Canton.
28—Oliver; New York.
28—Kalee; Chicago.
29—Visser, 26 Chaoufing Road; Ymuiden.
30—Hwe Lee Tsu, Intaimaru; Keehung.

May:

3—Reifer; New York.

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WALK-OVERS FOR MEN

A glance at the windows of our store is always worth while; you'll see something to interest you every time you pass.

The smart new models, the correct styles, the attractive shapes shown there, are merely representative of the good things you'll find inside.

And when we fit you with "WALK-OVER" shoes it means, for you, better service and greater satisfaction than you've been accustomed to.

They're profitable shoes for you to wear.

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24 NANKING ROAD

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Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal oliancy to the skin.

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Close Finishes Aplenty Begin Spring Race Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Beaconlight (Mr. Sleap), Majuba (Mr. Hine), Water Mark (Mr. Moller), Seahawk (Mr. Hill), Herod (Mr. Crokam), Croydon (Mr Hughes) and Golden Gloss (Mr. Dalgliesh).

Won by many lengths, many lengths. Time—1 min. 29 3-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $13.10; for place, $6.10; $6.40 and $20.40.

Cash sweep—first, 125; second, 212; third, 568; unplaced—117, 88, 384, 513, 151, 13, 53 and 418.

2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies.—One Mile.

lbs.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Triumph (Mr. Ezra) .....155—1

Mr. Haycan's brown Portobello (Mr. Burkill) .....155—2

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock (Mr. Vida) .....155—3

Also ran: Bydand (Mr. Wuilleumier), Kennebec (Mr. White), Tuborg (Mr. Crokam), Buxted (Mr. Dalgliesh), Silver Streak (Mr. Heard), Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Hill), Siamese Cat (Mr. Moller) and Castlefield (Mr. Stewart).

Won by short head, short head. Time 2 min. 02 3-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $155.30; for place, $42.00; $24.90 and $62.50.

Cash sweep—first, 68; second, 234; third, 578; unplaced—191, 368, 158, 235, 445, 188, 113 and 164.

3.—The Griffins Plate.—Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. $200. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Heron (Mr. Hill) .....158—1

Mr. Blix's grey Odin (Mr. Moller) .....158—2

Mr. John Peel's grey Rest Cure (Mr. Heard) .....158—3

Also ran: Black Fox (Mr. Springfield), Figaro (Mr. Crokam), Rushton (Mr. Dalgliesh), Escapade (Mr. Sleap), Blackheath (Mr. Rowe), Anything (Mr. Knoll) and Nothing (Mr. White).

Won by a length and a half, three lengths. Time—1 min. 30 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $11.60; for place, $5.90; $6.70 and $6.80.

Cash sweep—first, 331; second, 530; third, 47; unplaced—7, 93, 122, 204, 36, 601 and 626.

4.—The Cathay Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third Tls. 100. For China ponies. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs.—One mile and a half.

lbs.

Mr. Outport's grey Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) .....158—1

Mr. Bahnchild's ches. Scala (Mr. Crokam) .....158—2

Mr Renniks' grey Rouble (Mr. Vida) .....152—3

Also ran: Night Hawk (Mr. Ezra). Won by four lengths, half a length. Time—3 min. 14 4-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $7.50; for place, $6.60 and $10.30.

Cash sweep—first, 511; second, 273; third, 79; unplaced—3.

lbs.

5.—The Pou Ma Ting Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting.—One mile.

Mr. G. H. Potts' grey Fighting King (Mr. Burkill) ...155—1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Bulbul (Mr. Hill) .....155—2

Mr. Grayland's ches. Hobson's Choice (Mr. Grayrigge).152—3

Also ran: White Hope (Mr. White), Stanmore (Mr. Dalgliesh) Everything (Mr. Knoll).

Won by a length and a half, many lengths. Time—2 min. 08 2-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $6.20; for place, $5.20 and $5.70.

Cash sweep—first, 612; second, 720; third, 197; unplaced—667, 156 and 665.

6.—The Hart Legacy Cup.—Presented by the late Mr. James Hart. Winner, Tls. 100 with Tls. 200 added. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies.—Half a mile.

lbs.

Mr. Kapteyn's grey Bixshoote (Mr. Vida) .....155—1

Mr. Ezra's brown Iron Duke (Mr. I. Ezra) .....158—2

Mr. Kapteyn's grey Kowloon (Mr. Springfield) .....158—3

Also ran: Wild Night (Mr. Schoch), Niblick (Mr. Wuilleumier), Persianlight (Mr. Hickling), Hop-Scotch (Mr. Dalgliesh), Westend (Mr. Siffert), Jomsborg (Mr. Crokam), Climax (Mr. Burkill), Bonanza (Mr. Heard), Cranby (Mr. Sleap), Hornbill (Mr. Hill), Loganfield (Mr. Law), Pennyfield (Mr. Stewart), Tichfield (Mr. Morriss), Charing Cross (Mr. Knoll), Golden Feather (Mr. Sedgwick), The Dean (Mr. Rowe) and After Dark (Mr. Moller).

Won by a length, a length and a half. Time—56 4-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $38.60; for place, $15.20; $49.30 and $20.60.

Cash sweep—first, 74; second, 466; third, 609; unplaced—18, 790, 735, 8, 904, 786, 694, 172, 465, 605, 762, 97, 731, 710, 27, 846 and 704.

7.—The Jockey Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. A cup value $100 to be presented to the winning Jockey. For China ponies that have never won a race. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys, non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Axe (Mr. Law) .....155—1

Mr. Fash's grey Big Ben (Mr. Brun) .....156—2

Mr. Ferris' bay Seadrake (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) .....158—3

Also ran: Ishmael (Mr. Wilson), Majuba (Mr. Hine), L'Aisne (Mr. Siffert), Free-and-Easy (Mr. Cameron), Michigan (Mr. Toeg), Foxtrot (Mr. Whitamore), Grey Dawn (Mr. De Zutter), Lochiel (Mr. Haynes) and Golden Quill (Mr. White).

Won by a neck, three lengths. Time—2 min. 43 4-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $26.90; for place, $13.60; $11.50 and $24.00.

Cash sweep—first, 232; second, 311; third, 20; unplaced—512, 177, 217, 947, 210, 72, 755, 590 and 525.

8.—The Kiangsu Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies.—One mile and three-quarters.

lbs.

Mr. Robinson's ches. Sans Peur (Mr. Hill) .....155—1

Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) .....155—2

Mr. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) ...164—3

Also ran: Le Rhin (Mr. Siffert) and Upwood Park (Mr. Crokam).

Won by a length, many lengths. Time—3 min. 43 2-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $52.30; for place, $8.70 and $6.40.

Cash sweep—first, 260; second, 440; third, 202; unplaced—900 and 777.

9.—The Eclipse Stakes.—Winner, Value, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners of any race 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Mr. Potts' grey Mighty King (Mr. Burkill) .....158—1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's bay The Corncrake (Mr. Hill) .....152—2

Mr. Cemo's black Black Fox (Mr. Springfield).....164—3

Also ran: Seabird (Mr. Wuilleumier), Sleevig (Mr. Crokam) and Everything (Mr. Knoll).

Won by a length and a half, six lengths. Time—2 min. 40 2-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $6.50; for place, $5.40 and $5.70.

Cash sweep—first, 491; second, 329; third, 463; unplaced—222, 625 and 352.

10.—The Chihli Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies nominated for Paper Hunts during season 1918-1919 to February 26, 1919, and that have not won more than one race since January 1, 1917. Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Winners at this meeting barred.—One mile and a quarter. Winners of races at any of the Paper Hunt Club's annual race-meetings only, will be classed as Non-Winners.

lbs.

Mr. Morriss' brown Leofield (Mr. Stewart) .....165—1

Mr. Massey's bay Beaconlight (Mr. Sleap) .....165—2

Mr. Uto's black Spaghetti (Mr. Schoch) .....152—3

Also ran: The Dancing Bird (Mr. Wuilleumier), The Prelate (Mr. Hickling), Rob Roy (Mr. Grayrigge), Kronberg (Mr. Crokam), September Morn (Mr. Heard), Yellow Stone (Mr. Sutton) and Heron (Mr. Sedgwick).

Won by many lengths, three lengths. Time—2 min. 39 3-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $7.70; for place, $6.30; $26.80 and $9.10.

Cash sweep—first, 763; second, 511; third 663; unplaced—723, 848, 266, 210, 664, 1 and 476.

11.—The Honkong Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Winners at this meeting barred.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Primeymea's grey Midas (Mr. Heard) .....155—1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Hawk (Mr. Hill) .....155—2

Capt. Bahnson's brown Vosborg (Mr. Crokam) ...155—3

Also ran: Craiglockhart (Mr. Moller), Mormon (Mr. Hickling), Hinode (Mr. Knoll), Water Mark (Mr. Springfield), After Dark (Mr. Sedgwick), Gay Lad (Mr. Sleap), Battle King (Mr. Vida), Nothing (Mr. White) and Lochiel (Mr. Cameron).

Won by three lengths, many lengths. Time—1 min. 48 4-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $11.80; for place, $6.20; $6.40 and $16.40.

Cash sweep—first, 284; second, 404; third, 602; unplaced—78, 851, 656, 769, 87, 151, 647, 265 and 374.

Today's Races

This Morning

1.—The Chu Ka Za Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winners of a race at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra.—Three-quarters of a mile.

2.—The Mongolian Plate.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies nominated for Paper Hunts during season 1918-1919 to February 26, 1919, and that have not won more than one race since January 1, 1918. Winners of one race at any time, 7 lbs. extra; of two races, 10 lbs. extra.

Winners of races at any of the Paper Hunt Club's annual race-meeting only, will be classed as non-winners.—One mile and a half.

3.—The Shanghai Derby.—Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 250. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting.—One mile and a half.

This Afternoon

4.—The Race Club Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winner of the Kiangsu Cup, 3 lbs. extra. 5 lbs. allowed to any pony that has never won a race of one mile and a half or over.—Two miles.

5.—The Siccawei Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race, allowed 4 lbs. Griffins, winners allowed 4 lbs.; non-winners allowed 7 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

6.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Winners, 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

7.—The Peking Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. For all China ponies nominated for Paper Hunts during season 1918-1919 to February 26, 1919, and that have not won more than one race since January 1, 1918. Winners of one race and non-starters at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of one race prior to this meeting and one race at this meeting 10 lbs. extra. Winners of two races at this meeting barred. Winners of races at any of the Paper Hunt Club's annual race meetings only, will be classed as non-winners.—One mile.

8.—The Shanghai Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies.—One mile and a half.

9.—The Spring Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a race.—One mile.

10.—The Scurry Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Winners, 7 lbs. extra.—Seven furlongs.

11.—The Tientsin Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For all China ponies. Winners and non-starters at this meeting 7 lbs. extra.—One mile.

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Silesia Becomes Europe's Latest Bone Of Contention

Part Of Prussian Province Richest In Minerals Goes To Poland

Silesia just now is the great bone of contention between Czechs, Germans and Poles. The district forms a sharp salient thrust down in a southeasterly direction up the Oder River Valley, with its point toward Cracow in Galicia. It consists of two parts, one formerly completely under German rule, the other belonging to Austria. Both once were entirely Polish for 150 years, then gradually became German, followed by wars with Austria, in which, as usual, Prussia obtained the lion's share.

German Silesia was the largest province of Prussia, with an area of 15,569 square miles, and Austrian Silesia was the smallest province of Austria, with an area of 1,897 square miles. In these two districts are some of the greatest mixtures of races, religions and languages on the Continent. This accounts for the tenacity with which each side is maintaining its claims and for the difficulty which the commission sent there by the peace congress has had in reaching a settlement.

Germans Pad Census

The Germans assert that they preponderate in Silesia and they back it up with their census figures. But this census was padded in this way: Only those who could speak nothing but Polish or Czech were recorded as Poles or Czechs, every one who had the slightest smattering of German was counted as a German, no matter what his race. The truth is that east of the Oder, all of the former government division of Oppeln is Polish, while west of the river it is part Polish and part German. Breslau in the north is also divided, with Germans in the majority, and the city of Breslau, through which the Oder passes, is also German now, though once under Polish suzerainty.

The remaining division of German Silesia, Liegnitz, is wholly German. The mountainous district of Glatz, adjoining Austrian Silesia on the northwest, part of Neumark and Upper Lusata, all in the western part of Silesia, are German, also once ruled by Poland. Historically Poland has a claim on all this German territory, but the only part of German Silesia where Poles are in the majority is Oppeln in the Oder Valley. This is undoubtedly Polish and will certainly be awarded to Poland.

Austrian Silesia is divided into two parts by a Moravian salient. On the west are Jaegerndorf and Troppau, German districts, but the eastern divison, Teschen, is inhabited by Poles, and Czechs and Germans. The latter claim to have the majority; the Poles say Teschen is more than seventy-five percent Polish and the Czechs have seized some important mining districts in this region and are now said to be still refusing to yield to the wishes of the peace congress, which proposed a line of demarcation to which they were requested to withdraw.

Allies Investigate

The Allied commission which was sent to Warsaw to try and settle matters in dispute between the Poles and their neighbors, after being rebuffed by the Ukrainians, as I have related in a former article, tried to effect an arrangement, at least temporary, with the Czecho-Slovaks in this district. At first they seemed to be on the eve of success and it was announced some ten days ago that the Czechs had evacuated the Teschen mining region and withdrawn to the proposed line.

It is now said that this report was untrue and that the Czechs still refuse to evacuate the district. They seem to be playing for delay, as their refusal was based on the technicality that two members of the commission had left Teschen, General Grenart, a Frenchman, for Paris, and Professor Coolidge, the American representative, for Warsaw. Their theory, like that of so many other small nations—and some of the big ones, too—appears to be that the more territory they occupy before the peace treaty is signed the more they will be allowed to keep.

Czechs Refuse To Leave

Such action is in direct opposition to the warnings of the peace congress and such reasoning is entirely fallacious, for it is evident that the commissions which have been named to straighten out disputes are guided by a sincere desire to establish a just settlement so that future populations may have the opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness undisturbed by war. Of course such a general good cannot be arrived at without partial disappointment to small minorities in every community and to occasional segregated groups entirely surrounded by the much more numerous population to be benefited.

A German "Island"

For instance, there is the little district of Gottschee, northeast of Fiume, in the former Austrian province of Carniola, which is neither Italian nor Jugo-Slav but distinctly German. There are gathered here 25,000 Germans in 171 villages, and the town of Gottschee, which had 2,421 inhabitants at the last census. It has double the population of San Marino, the oldest state in Europe, and four times that of Andorra. For centuries it has remained racially distinct, yet the peace congress certainly will not grant it autonomy any more than they would separate Ulster from the rest of Ireland.

The interests involved are too small in comparison with the greater good of the greater number. Neither Andorra nor San Marino will lose its identity, because they have been established for years and are recognised by the surrounding French and Spanish and Italian governments. But Gottschee will have to remain united to Jugo-Slavia and Ulster will remain part of Ireland, as it was recognised to be in the British Home Rule act, passed by Parliament in 1914, the enforcement of which was suspended for the duration of the war.

Evidently the intention of the peace congress is to recognise ethnical, racial and language claims first, then historical ones and lastly political. It is in this spirit that the commission sent to the district on the Eastern German and Italian border is working and it is going about its task with great thoroughness and a conscientious, painstaking, plodding method that excites the ridicule of the superficial.

Studying The Graves

It is even investigating the cemeteries in the Teschen district to discover the proportion of Czechs and Poles in the region. Well, despite cheap satire, that is not such a bad way. Doubtless the graves of our own communities would show traces of the predominant population at different periods—first the Dutch, then the English and finally Irish and Italian names would mark the course of successive immigrations. This is more true outside of New York city, where many of the old cemeteries have disappeared, but along the Hudson River or on Long Island the lineage would become apparent.

Historically Silesia was Polish, the tribes who inhabited the country being incorporated in the kingdom of Poland about the year 1,000. Even in those days there were continual disputes with the Czechs inhabiting Bohemia on the south and the less formidable Germans on the west. The process of dividing up kingdoms among the relatives of a king on his death was then in vogue east of the Rhine. Its intention was to prevent strife for the succession by giving all the claimants a share of the crown domains, but it did not even do that, while it was fatal to the principle of nationality.

Silesia Is Polish In History

National sentiment is a matter of modern growth, and still later the feeling spread that each and every one of us is a part of the larger body of humanity or, as Cicero expressed it, that "the whole world is one city and every one a citizen of that city." There could be no such feeling among the ignorant masses in mediaeval times. They never had a chance. So kingdoms and principalities passed from hand to hand at the will of the rulers. Thus Silesia on the death of Boleslas III., in 1139, became separated from Poland.

An independent princely dynasty was then established and in 1163 the region was further split into two duchies. Upper and Lower Silesia, each ruler inviting Germans to colonise his country. They readily accepted, and in little more than a hundred years the whole territory became German. In the first half of the thirteenth century came the Mongol invasion. Genghis Khan had left to his sons the most extensive empire the world has ever seen, stretching from the China Sea to the Dnieper, but his sons, bent on further conquests, pushed westward through Russia and Poland. Henry II., duke of Silesia, stopped them, but lost his life in the battle of Liegnitz, in 1241.

Province Splits In Two

Both Upper and Lower Silesia were further split as dynastic families grew, until by the end of the fourteenth century there were nine separate principalities in each division. Lower, or Northern, Silesia comprised Breslau, Brieg, Glogau, Jauer, Liegnitz, Muensterberg, Ols, Schweidnitz and Steinau, while Southern, or Upper, Silesia consisted of Beuthen, Falkenberg, Kosel, Neisse, Oppeln, Ratibor, Strelitz, Teschen and Troppau. Such disunion made the little states an easy prey to the Germans, who were already ruling Bohemia.

King John and the German Emperor, Karl IV., restored order, abolishing many of the small rulers and making their territory crown domains. Later the Silesians were drawn into the Hussite wars. This was the occasion of a number of extensive raids during the ten years from 1425 to 1435, which not only laid waste the country but changed the character of the population. The Germans fled and the Czechs began to replace them, especially in southern Silesia.

Germans In Northern Silesia

In the northern half the displacement was not so complete, and Breslau particularly opposed the sovereignty of George of Podebrad, the Hussite King, who lost his throne to the Hungarian Matthias. This is the reason why Northern or Lower Silesia remains German today, while Upper Silesia has been awarded to Poland, according to statements by the peace congress during the last week. The latter is due to the fact that the Silesian nobles supported Vladislav, son of Casimir, King of Poland, who had been offered the crown by George of Podebrad in order to offset the claims of Matthias of Hungary.

This resulted in a Polish invasion up to the walls of Breslau. Matthias raised the siege of Breslau and concluded peace at Olmutz in 1478 on the basis of each side keeping what it had. On the death of Matthias, in 1490, Vladislav was elected King of Hungary as well as of Bohemia. He was a weak monarch, surnamed "King All Right," because he always assented to whatever was suggested. Thus the nobles soon attained the height of power, to the detriment both of the common people and the royal prerogatives.

Their position was much like that of the English barons under King John at Runnimede when Magna Charta was wrested from the monarch. The victory was not one for the benefit of the masses except incidentally but was chiefly for that of the barons and the landlords. Silesia under Vladislav obtained practical autonomy. Vladislav married Anna de Candale, who was connected with French royalty, and by her had two children, Anna and Louis. The latter succeeded to the throne on the death of Vladislav in 1516. Ten years later Louis was killed by the Turks in the battle of Mohacs.

Austria Comes In

Ferdinand of Hapsburg, who had married Anna, put in a claim for the Bohemian throne and was chosen King. He abolished most of the privileges of the Silesian princes and on the occasion of the extinction of a dynasty would annex its territories to the domains of the crown. Thus Silesia passed under Austrian rule. On the occasion of the Thirty Years' War the Silesians revolted against Austria but were obliged to surrender in 1621. However, their country remained a battle ground for years afterward during the continuance of the war and three-quarters of the population are said to have perished.

Trade was permanently diverted to other countries and the importance of Silesia steadily declined. The court of Vienna treated the Protestants of Silesia so severely that Charles XII. of Sweden, one of the guarantors of the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War in 1648, intervened in their behalf and secured some reforms, but commercially Silesia continued to languish.

Frederick The Great Enters

Frederick II., King of Prussia, known as "the Great," possibly because he was one of the greatest hypocrites in all history—an apt model whom William Hohenzollern glorified—next appears in Silesian annals. He had long had an eye on the duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, Wohlau and Jaegerndorf. This was the revival of a claim two hundred years old which had been annulled by the Emperor Ferdinand in 1546. It was the fable of the wolf and the lamb over again. As soon as Emperor Charles of Hapsburg died, in 1740, Frederick began to lay plans to take part of her empire from Charles' daughter, Maria Theresa, then twenty-three years old.

He occupied Lower Silesia in 1741 and the next year demanded the rest of Silesia except Troppau, Teschen and part of Jaegerndorf. The Empress joined France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony in the Seven Years' War against Prussia, thus managing to retain the last mentioned localities. But Frederick kept the rest and after the war made the little principalities into the single Prussian province of Silesia, which it afterward remained. Austrian Silesia also formed a single province with Moravia until 1849, when it was made a separate duchy.

Large estates are the rule in German Silesia, one-third of the land being concentrated in a few hands, keeping the people poor for the benefit of comparatively few landlords. Some of the estates are between 50,000 and 100,000 acres in extent. The largest is that of Sagan, now owned by the ten-year-old boy Howard, Duke of Sagan and son of Anna Gould by her marriage with the fifth Duke of Talleyrand after her divorce from Count Boni de Castellane. When the war broke out, the estate being the property of an alien—for the Talleyrands are French, descended from the notorious Talleyrand of Napoleonic times—was placed in charge of a public property custodian to be administered under the direction of the German Emperor. It is in the German part of Silesia, in the district of Liegnitz, 102 miles southeast of Berlin.

Rich Country At Stake

The parts of German Silesia that are to be given to Poland, in consideration of the historical claims above recorded, consist of a narrow strip in the eastern part of the district of Breslau with the town of Kempen and almost the whole of Oppeln, constituting the southeastern of the three districts into which the province is divided. This is by far the most valuable part for its coal mines and the largest in Europe, the output being nearly 40,000,000 tons a year. More than a million tons of iron are also produced and at Beuthen in the extreme southeast is one of the richest deposits of zinc in the world, producing about 650,000 tons yearly, or two-thirds of the zinc ore of the former German Empire. Leads, some silver, copper, cobalt, arsenic and cadmium are among the other metals found in this favored region.

From the fact that the Polish committee of the peace congress, besides the "corridor to the Baltic" mentioned in the despatches recently, has awarded to Poland all regions inhabited by more than fifty percent Poles it is very probable that the Teschen district of Austrian Silesia will also go to Poland, although the southern border of the new state has not yet been definitely fixed.

The NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

(Model No. 3)

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of typebars, etc.

Complete with Carrying Case Mx. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
Phone, C4778.
Cable Add, "Mackhauck"

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. SIZER, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TRUSCON STEELCO
TRUSCON
BUILDING PRODUCTS

KAHN SYSTEM OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

With two outstanding features of excellence:

(1) Prompt and intelligent service by capable engineers in every part of the world.

(2) The best products obtainable, developed by men who know. Stocks available in Shanghai.

RIB BARS, EXPANDED RIB METAL, PRESSED STEEL BEAMS, RIB LATH, HY RIB, MASONRY PAINTS, TRUSCON WATER PROOFING PASTE.

We invite consultation and co-operation

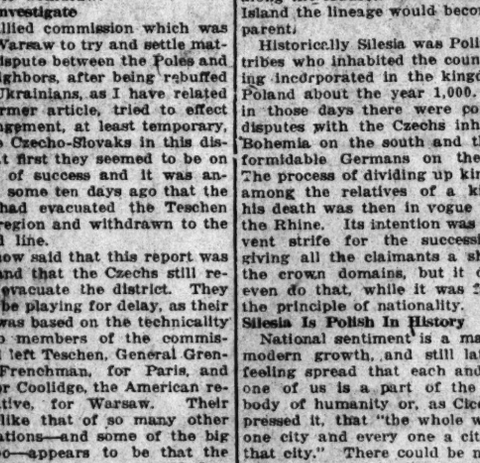
Special Engineering Service Will Reduce Construction Costs.

TRUSCON STEEL CO., of U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., *Agents*, 53 Szechuen Rd, Shanghai.

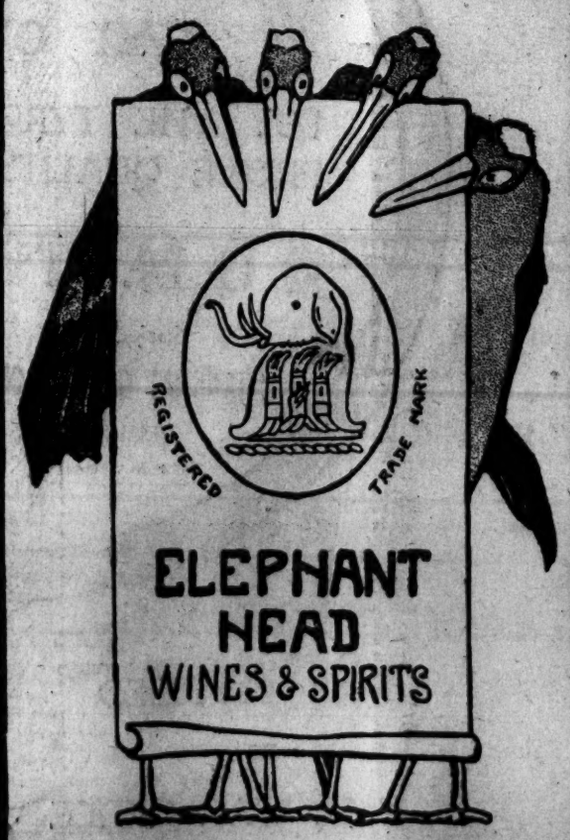
This TRADE MARK

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical



TRADE MARK of the ... Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Anderson, ... & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.



"COMMANDER"

Super Size Virginia Cigarettes

"Commander" has many leading qualities—

"Commander" smokers know what they are-

"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated.

TRADE MARK

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd., London

Also sold in a new packing of 10 Cigarettes convenient for the pocket

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919

Accountant Wanted

Large international export and import house has good position available at Shanghai for experienced Accountant. Thorough knowledge of Chinese exchange conditions essential. With application please send full reference and statement of past experience. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

23443

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 677.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Pechili Strait—Howki Island.

Responding fog-gun signal—Distinguishing interval to be changed.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st June, 1919, the distinguishing interval of the responding fog-gun signal at Howki Island, Pechili Strait, will be changed from an interval of 1 minute to an interval of 3 minutes.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th May, 1919.

23439

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on board the "Foam" Monday next May 12th, at 5.30. p.m.

by Order

H. W. WELMAN,
Hon. Sec.

23448

Harbour Notification

No. 4 of 1919.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have declared the port of HONGKONG to be plague-infected.

All vessels arriving therefrom will be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 5th May, 1919.

23444

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

To All Whom it May Concern

As the cash notes issued by the Bank of Hunan have been cancelled by order of His Excellency the Tuchun of Hunan, the public are hereby warned not to accept this currency in future.

By Order,

THE BANK OF HUNAN IN LIQUIDATION.

23445

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919

NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Bank of China (Shanghai issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Ningpo Commercial Bank
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

22307

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919

DERBY DAY

Today, 6th May

The Races will commence at 11.30 a.m. PROMPT.

The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m.

There will be eleven races.

The Shanghai Derby will be run before the Tiffin Interval

The public can obtain Badges of Admission either from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

"Season" Badges, covering the three official race days as well as the "OFF" DAY:—

For Gentlemen ..... Price $6 each
For Ladies ..... Price $3 each

Day Badges are obtainable at the Gate only:—

For Gentlemen ..... Price $3 each
For Ladies ..... Price $2 each

Tiffins and Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets ..... Price $2 each
Ten Tickets ..... Price $0.50 each

Tickets will be obtainable at the Grand Stand.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

23434

Shanghai Race Club

REMINDER.

The Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club will be AT HOME to Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic, American, Columbia, Merchant Service Clubs: Cercle Francais, Cercle Sportif Francais, Marine Engineers' Institute and Circolo Italiano

AT THE GRAND STAND TONIGHT.

Dinner will be served at 8 p.m.
After which,

Selling Lotteries will be held on the following races:—

THE MANCHU STAKES
THE PAPER HUNTERS HANDICAP
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, —Ponies, No. 1
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, —Ponies, No. 2

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

22345

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the offices of Messrs. J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., have been taken over by Mr. G. Louis, who will continue business on his own account, at 6 Kiukiang Road.

All powers of attorney at any time heretofore granted by Messrs. J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., to their several representatives and appointments of substitutes made under them for China and/or Japan have been cancelled.

G. LOUIS.

Shanghai, May 1, 1919.

23416

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Business Men's Lunch

11.30 until 2 p.m.
Every day (Excepting Sunday)
Price 60 cts.
SULLIVANS CANDY STORE,
Nanking Road.

Municipal Notification

No. 2612.

FIRE BRIGADE

THE Council is prepared to receive applications from foreigners for appointment as Supervising Firemen. Pay Tls. 125 per mensem with plain furnished quarters, bed, bedding, fuel and light.

There are 6 vacancies and appointments will be made on three months' probation merging in a three years' agreement if services are satisfactory.

Applicants must be able to supervise the Chinese Fire staff, have had practical fire training and experience, be unmarried, steady and trustworthy and preferably under 35 years of age.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials and certificates to the undersigned forthwith.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 1, 1919.

22390

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1925.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22364

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

22024

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Dividend at the rate of Thirty-five percent, being Twenty-one Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels, at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1919.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.

22333

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We Specialize In Machines For

ADDING LISTING CALCULATING TYPING

AND MACHINES FOR EVERY OFFICE PURPOSE

Before buying elsewhere, phone us or call at our show-room.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbanck

Manager Wanted

Large international export and import house has good position available for experienced American Manager of branch office at one of the principal ports. Thorough knowledge of Chinese produce essential. With application please send full reference and statement of past experience. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

23442

TO EXPORTERS

Export man, well established in Szechuen, seeks connection with large house in Shanghai. Only *bona fide* applicants need write to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

22296

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

22359

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

American Club

The non-selling lottery on the Champions will be drawn at 7 p.m. May, 6th at the Club.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May, on account of Spring Race Meeting.

22360

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22240

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65%.

THE YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY COMPANY,

P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

22393

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED.

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th, Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

22362

APAIRTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET,

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.

70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, unfurnished, two rooms, bathrooms, kitchen; immediate possession, terms moderate. Near trams. Apply 33 Kwenming Road.

23436 M.6.

TO LET: Large, well-furnished room with board, near Country Club. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

23437 M.6.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in private family, every convenience. Apply No. 36 Quinsan Road.

23414 M.4.

TO LET, near Hongkew Park, well-furnished attic with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, telephone and board, in Allied family. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

23408 M.6.

TO LET, Central, one single, cheerful, airy and well-furnished attic bedroom, good board and attendance, $75. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

22100 M.8.

TO LET, [illegible] bathroom, a kitchen, and wide verandahs. Apply to 41 Range Road.

22370

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Unfurnished house of ten rooms, with bathrooms and verandah attached, Centrally situated. House faces south, nice clean view. Recently renovated and painted. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

23440 M.8.

TO LET, six-roomed house, newly decorated, Tls. 45.00. Wayside. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

22397 M.7.

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

EDUCATIONAL

DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3.00 per lesson. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

23423 M.6.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN lady, with knowledge of shorthand and typing, seeks position. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

23413 M.6.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenographer and typist. No objection to beginners provided they understand their work and are competent. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

23431 M.6.

RELIABLE Japanese amah wanted by lady in Chefoo to look after two children, three and five years old. Must be well recommended. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

23430 M.10.

CHINESE interpreter-clerk required. First-class knowledge of spoken and written English and of the various Chinese dialects essential. Ability to speak Japanese desirable. Previous commercial experience not essential. Apply, stating qualifications fully, to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

22382 M.5.

CHINESE clerks wanted, must be familiar with import and export work. Good salary will be paid to the right persons. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

23407 M.6.

LOST

LOST: Jade locket with diamond setting, either in Carlton or Astor. Good reward will be paid by Malini, Astor House.

23441 M.8.

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE WANTED, two or three rooms. Apply Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building.

22345

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, two or three-roomed flat with immediate occupation or from the middle of May. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

23446 M.7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE. Studebaker seven-seater touring car, electric light, self-starter, four-cylinder forty horse-power engine, in perfect running order, complete with all tools, two new tyres fitted on rear wheels, price taels 1,250.00. Can be seen by arrangement, Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

23424 M.17.

FOR SALE, a few sewing machines at reasonable prices. Owner leaving Shanghai. Please apply to Liengyi Mercantile Company's Sewing Machine Department, 11 Soochow Road.

23419

BENTLEY'S Complete Phrase Code for sale, $18 per copy. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

23407 M.8.

FOR SALE, one Scripps-Booth Roadster in thoroughly good condition, being regularly supervised by expert. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to John A. Moller, 4 The Bund.

22384

FOR SALE: One Haines six-cylinder 7-passenger touring car, in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Tls. 1,500. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

22352 M.7.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Touraine
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Paom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 A.M. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
N. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GUILLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Bertheliot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Fine warm weather in our regions. A deep depression travels across Pechihli & Liaotung. Fresh Southerly winds on the coast, to the North of the 30th parallel. Variable breezes in the South.

5.—Very fine weather, with fresh Southerly gusts. Barometer still falling.

Monday, May 5, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches	29.89	29.92
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.06	-0.05
Variation for 12 hrs.	†0.02	†0.02
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Miles per hour	13.7	19.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	60°8	73°8
Humidity	84	49
Nebulosity (0-10)	1	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 29, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	60-80
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	20-22
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	5-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-20
Bananas	„	10-12
Cherries	„	10-12
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	10
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	2-10
Cabbage	each	2-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	„	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$3.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 5, 1919.
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: Buying rate
@ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $5.41
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 117=Tls. 85.47
@ 73.9=Mex. $115.66
Mex. Dollars Market Rate 73.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1836
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 11/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 25.40
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.
Nom. G.$4.66 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/0
London ..... Demand 5/0 1/4
India ..... T.T. 332 1/2
Paris ..... T.T. 700
Paris ..... Demand 703
New York ..... T.T. 116 1/2
New York ..... Demand 116 1/4
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68 1/4
Japan ..... T.T. 43 1/2
Batavia ..... T.T. 288
Singapore ..... T.T. 47

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2 1/4
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2 1/4
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2 1/2
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 733
New York ... o/d. Docy. 118 1/4
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 122 1/4

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Nominal
Roubles 4,500 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $3.00

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May

Hk. Tls.	8.50	@ 5/0 1/4		£1
"	1	@ 703	Francs	7.83
"	0.77	@ 116 1/2	Gold	$1
"	1	@ 43 1/4	Yen	2.54
"	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1	@—	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 5, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5%:
Tls. 39.00 May
Tls. 38.50 June
Tls. 38.70 July
Japan China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 21.60 May
Tls. 21.50 June
Tls. 21.60 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 21.30 June
Tls. 21.80 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 168.20 June
Tls. 164.00 July
Wedding Tls. 171.00 May
Japanese Yarn
For Standard: Tls. 177.50 May
Tls. 169.50 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 5, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
S.M.C. 1919 6% Debs. @ Tls. 83.00
Unofficial
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Piece Goods And Yarn

In their report for week ending, May 2, Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows:—

Piece Goods

A good demand has again been experienced from practically every outlet dependent on this port for its supplies, with the exception of Newchwang where financial conditions are reported to be in a serious way owing to the recent further decline in the value of the paper rouble. Tientsin continues to be a seller of middle quality White Shirtings and 12 lbs. 36 inch Grey Shirtings which are practically unprocurable in any quantity on this market, but is, on the other hand, an eager buyer of American sheetings which are in particular favor at the moment. A few hundred bales of these goods are reported to have arrived by the Empress on the 26th instant, and to have already been cleared for Shantung and the North. Inquiries from Szechuen for Greys and Whites are plentiful but buyers find it difficult to pick up anything suitable.

Trade in imports along the Yangtsze appears now to be well on the road to recovery after an extended period of dullness, and even Hunan buyers are taking more interest in piece goods than has been the case for a long time. This is reported to be due to the fact that coin is steadily replacing the discredited paper notes as a medium of trade in Changsha and the surrounding districts, where the banks are redeeming their note issues by degrees, at a loss, of course, to the holders. It seems almost too good to hope that the redemption of notes may be extended throughout the provinces generally even though the losses may be severe, but there is no doubt that trade would be conducted with far greater confidence if there was less paper money and more silver in circulation.

The Manchester market was reported to be firm by telegrams dated April 16 but is still within the compass of Shanghai prices at the present rate of exchange.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—In the absence of large stocks business has been restricted but our market continues very steady with no material change in auction prices. The following sales for Hankow have been brought to our notice:

8 1/4 lbs.—Black Joss at Tls. 5.97 1/2, Silver Sycee at Tls. 5.40 and Old Man Tls. 5.40.

9-11 lbs.—In 10 lbs, Red Dragon at Tls. 7.60, Eagle and Fish at Tls. 7.40 Eagle and Heron at Tls. 7.00, Man and Phoenix at Tls. 6.80.

White Shirtings.—There has been a healthy demand from Szechuen for the middle qualities but practically no stocks have been available. Auction market very steady at slightly higher prices.

Details of sales are as follows:

Three Arrows at Tls. 12.50, Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.25. Two Dragons No. 600 at Tls. 10.40, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, Two Dragons No. 500 at Tls. 9.90, No. 400 at Tls. 9.60, Phoenix and Sun at Tls. 9.30, Good Luck at Tls. 9.25, Red Dog D. at Tls. 9.25, Red Dog C at Tls. 9.10, Peacock and Lion at Tls. 8.80 and Red Dog A. at Tls. 8.60.

Drills and Sheetings.—The following sales in American sheetings have been reported:—Two Rabbits at Tls. 7.55, Man and Globe at Tls. 7.25, Large and Small Eagle at Tls. 7.25, Blue Horse at Tls. 7.25, Horse and Dog at Tls. 7.25 and Three Parrots at Tls. 5.40.

Dyed and Fancy Cotton.—There has been a good demand for Fast Blacks which appreciated on the average a further two mace per piece at the local auctions.

Cotton.—The further rise in exchange has caused exporters to withdraw from the market and as mill owners are only operating in a very small way, our market for the local staple has fallen in value almost as much as Tls. 2.00 per picul and at the close is steady. Quotations being Tungchow Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, Tai Chong Tls. 27.50, Steam Ginned Tls. 27.50, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 26.50 to Tls. 26.00 and Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 25.00.

The quotations for Hankow grades being Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 29.00 to Tls. 28.50 and Hupeh Cotton at Tls. 25.50.

On the Liverpool market both American and Indian have advanced, Reuters last cable dated April 17 giving the quotations as follows: Good Middling Texas at 18.20d. Egyptian Sakellaridis at 26.59d. and M. G. Bengals at Tls. 13.10d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market has remained quite steady, but with very little business transpiring, during the early part of the week sales were reported for June delivery in 23's count of 700 bales Five Men at Tls. 178.00, 200 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 177.00, 200 bales Three Joss at Tls. 176.00, and 200 bales Flower Chop at Tls. 172.00, and in 16's 200 bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 166.00.

Indian Yarn.—Sales are reported in:

No. 10's—100 bales Svadeshi Kose at Tls. 152.00, 100 bales Tricumdass at Tls. 147.00.

No. 12's—100 bales China Mill at Tls. 149.00, 100 bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 151.00, 75 bales Moon at Tls. 148.00, 100 bales Elephant and Stone at Tls. 145, 100 bales Head office at Tls. 151.

Japanese Yarn.—We have only one transaction to record in:

No. 20's—300 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 188.00.

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Timber Market

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., write as follows in their report dated May 1:—

Since Chinese New Year values for timber have been fairly well maintained. For a few weeks there was a tendency to cut rates because of apparent weakness in the freight market, but during the latter part of April reports on freight conditions on the Pacific indicated a decided firmness, which has resulted in strengthening values for Oregon Pine.

Oregon Pine.—Whilst the official rate is Tls. 65.00 base per 1,000' B.M., some of the yards are selling as low as Tls. 60.00 in the endeavor to clear old stocks. It is not expected that new cargoes will be arriving in Shanghai before the end of June or beginning of July, and as local stocks are comparatively small, it is expected that selling rates will be fairly well maintained.

Singapore Woods.—Owing to the stoppage of demand for supply to India, Singapore mills have been consigning large quantities of their woods to Shanghai. The quality and general appearance of the shipments is poor and there is practically no market for same. Values are nominal, selling rates ranging from Tls. 40 to Tls. 44 per 1,000' B.M. as against a reported cost of Tls. 45 to Tls. 50. Stocks available in Shanghai total about 2,000,000.'

Philippine Lauan.—Owing to the very low selling values on Singapore woods, Philippine Lauan has been reduced in price from Tls. 75 base to Tls. 50 for plank of 4" width, with Tls. 5 extra for every additional 2" in width. At these prices Philippine Lauan should be decidedly attractive to the building trade for interior finish and for door and window frames, etc.

Oak.—Owing to demand for high grade Oak for shipment to Europe, values of logs f.o.b. Hokkaido have risen 25 percent to 30 percent. Selling rates at Shanghai have been raised about 10 percent and it is to be expected that there will be further increase in price of this wood in due course.

Japanese Pine.—Owing to lack of demand and excessive stocks of old logs in the hands of local dealers, values have dropped to Tls. 32.50 for sound clean logs, and Tls. 30 for defective logs.

Antung Woods.—Stock of Yellow Pine in logs and planks is exhausted. A few logs of Yuling or White Pine in long lengths are still obtainable.

Rubber Outputs

	March.	April.
Alma	24,500	31,000
Amherst	3,652	—
Anglo-Dutch	31,500	—
Anglo-Java	233,000	—
Ayer Tawah	26,861	—
Batu Anam	22,000	20,202
Bukit Toh Alang	11,955	—
Bute	15,000	17,900
Chempedak	8,000	10,000
Chemor	16,564	16,589
Cheng	17,145	—
Consolidated	52,513	—
Dominion	39,499	—
Gula Kalumpong	110,000	108,000
Java Consolidated	85,000	—
Kamunting	17,898	20,971
Kapala	11,977	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,360	8,500
Kota Bahroe	31,428	—
Kroewoek	59,000	—
Langkat	55,662	—
Padang	23,800	25,000
Permata	5,623	—
Pengkalan	13,666	10,008
Repah	16,000	18,000
Samagaga	13,000	—
Semambu	16,562	14,218
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	26,000	25,766
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	13,160	—
Shanghai-Seremban	8,400	11,293
Shanghai-Pahang	15,670	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,070	55,100
Shanghai-Klebang	11,358	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,229	11,351
Sungei Duri	19,712	—
Taiping	10,051	—
Tanah Merah	28,500	32,000
Tebong	73,000	75,000
Ulobri	5,222	—
Ziangbe	82,000	—

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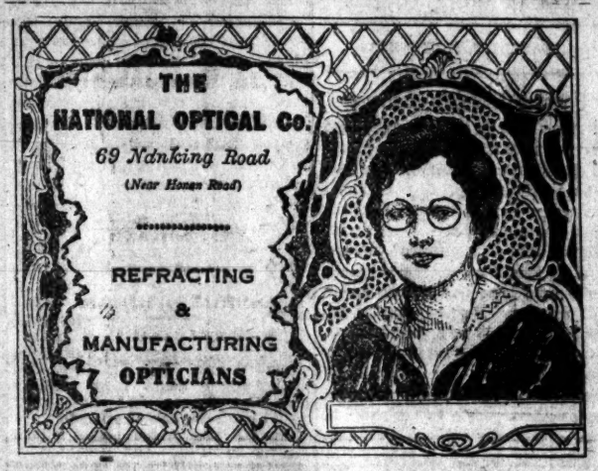

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WEATHER

Strong, southerly gusts on the Eastern and Yellow Seas with misty, warm but fine weather in our regions.

BIRTH

LANG: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lang, on May 5, 1919, at 33 Rue Corneille, a daughter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 6, 1919

Premier Orlando's Challenge

THE challenge thrown out publicly by Premier Orlando it can be confidently predicted President Wilson will take up. Signor Orlando has done exactly what President Wilson, what all genuine democrats, what all men who conceived this war as being fought for a noble principle, for a great hope and not for spoils, will welcome. He has gone to the peoples. Publicly he has said the responsibility for the break-up of the peace conference over Italy's demands is purely Wilson's and that the American people do not share it. That is precisely the test President Wilson would want; but it cannot be made over Wilson's head to the American people without also being made over Orlando's head to the Italian people. There can be no better solution. The result can be awaited with confidence.

Only in this way can Italy's relation to the peace conference and the great settlement be definitely determined. That has been postponed long enough. Here in Shanghai the news we have received has been meager, superficial and colorless; it has been only "official" stuff and rather badly selected at that. But those who have followed the fuller narrative in the London and New York papers recognised as long as three months ago that Italy was the "bad boy" of the peace conference from the very start. As Mr. Lloyd George intimated in his recent speech in the House of Commons it was only by the barest margin that Italy and Jugo-Slavia were kept from going to war even after the peace conference went into session; what we know actually did prevent it was the mediation of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. Later it was only by the American threat to withhold food supplies from Italy that the Italians were compelled to lift the blockade on the Jugo-Slav nation by which they sought to prevent American food from going to the starving peoples of Servia and the other Jugo-Slav states. And now because the other Powers refuse to accede to all of Italy's claims the Italian delegates leave the peace conference, rend Allied unity and threaten to embroil the world anew. The matter has outgrown the peace conference. It is well that it has gone to the people.

For the American people there can be little doubt as to their decision. They will support President Wilson not because he is their president but because he states the objects for which America went to war. The American people did not enter this war to add to the territory of any one Power. They did not offer their all to set up any new empires on the Adriatic or anywhere else. Their object was not to redress any European balances or to bolster up new ones. They went in because out of the conflict had emerged certain principles that affected the liberties of all nations for all time. Those principles are just as vital after Germany's defeat as before. They are as much at stake in the kind of peace that will be concluded as in the result of the war. They are at stake in the demands made by Italy.

There has just been drafted a document which it is not too strong to call sacred. It is written with the blood of the millions that have fallen and the million who are maimed. In that document, the Covenant, lies the hope that mankind shall not again endure the travail that has twisted the world in agony for more than four years. That document is the seal the Allied peoples are to place on the peace that is to be concluded. But if the seal is to remain unbroken, it must be stamped on a peace of justice—of justice not only to those who have emerged strong and victorious, but to those who are weak and broken. Therefore the peace delegates have examined the problems presented by the Balkans as carefully as those presented by any other part of Europe; more carefully, perhaps, because it was out of the Balkans that this war arose and out of the Balkans that other wars must arise until once and for all a settlement is reached in that part of Europe that will be based on right and not on power, that will do justice to the nationalities involved and leave no heritage of hate and friction. And examining the Balkan problems in that light, they have decided that Fiume should go, not to Italy, but to the Jugo-Slav state, a state to which they gave recognition before the war was ended. And it is for that reason that President Wilson refused to accede to Italy's demands. And that was what he meant when he said in his statement, the statement that precipitated this clash, that it was only on principles that considered the rights of peoples and that made for a peace that would be permanent, that America would make peace. And no sane man doubts whether the American people support him. The maintenance of peace and the security of the rights of people were their objects in this war. And President Wilson speaks for them.

No sane man will doubt either what in the end the verdict of the Italian people will be. For they have spent themselves as freely and as loyally as any other Allied peoples. It was not to gain cities and spheres of influence and commercial rights that several million gallant Italians suffered in the Austrian Alps, it was not for those objects more than a million offered up their lives. Whatever the interests of the professional diplomats may be and the men they represent, whatever the objects of the Orlandos and the Sonninos, the Italian people made their sacrifice that the menace that had hung over Europe for centuries and finally darkened the whole planet might forever be lifted. And it cannot be lifted if nationalities are to be moved about like pawns and nationalities, large or small, denied freedom and the right to live and prosper. Under the influence of nationalistic hysteria the Italians may not see it now, but they will see it later. For the interests of the peoples, in one nation as another, are not the interests of the diplomats and the bankers and the foreign trade syndicates; their interest is only the preservation of peace. It is they who pay the price of war. Signor Orlando will have his answer.

Correspondence

China And Korea

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Dear Sir.—Allow me to congratulate you on the clear and sympathetic leader in your issue of May 3rd. "Korea Now—China—When?" It not only clearly sets forth the dangers threatening the country, but the source from which they spring. There are thousands of educated men and women in China, who fully appreciate the present precarious condition of the country's affairs; who have a certain amount of patriotism, but who stand sadly in need of the courage to speak out and create a public opinion which would warn corrupt officialdom to curb their selfish practices. They need that crowning quality of self-sacrifice to make their patriotism real. I believe that by having your leader translated into Chinese and announcing that it would be supplied to anyone willing to give it currency among the people of the land, you could do much to arouse the better class of Chinese to the crying need of the times. I sincerely trust that you may see your way clear to making this as your contribution to the cause of China.

"FRIEND OF CHINA"

Nanking, May 4, 1919.

Topics In Brief

One cause of the bone-dry victory was the bone-head opposition.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Blood and iron having failed, they will try soft-soap and whine.—

The Senate's chief objection to the League idea is that Wilson is a Democrat.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The farmers who work only from sun-up to dark shouldn't care a hoot what the clock says about anything.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Those friends who are urging the President to introduce the Irish question in the Paris Conference do not seem to understand that the President is trying to bring about peace.—*Houston Post.*

These father-and-son banquets are a great improvement on the conferences the two used to have in the woodshed.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

The Meaning Of The Victory Liberty Loan

A Letter From Secretary Glass To The Editor Of The Review Of Reviews

DEAR DR. SHAW:

You and I are newspaper men and I am inclined to think that in that vocation we now will find our greatest usefulness. It sometimes seems to me that the heavy pressure of our routine lives distracts our minds and inclines us too slightingly to pass over the opportunities and responsibilities of those who present the written word to their fellows.

We are in a crucial era, at a turning where the unschooled or unfaithful guide can lead us far astray. It becomes our special province to take heed that there be no stumbling. It is our responsibility wisely to shape our courses, and our privilege to give to the needs of the nation and of the world that publicity without which they will remain unknown or be misunderstood.

We can show the American nation what it has done in bringing low the Prussian power which so short a time ago threatened the very foundation of our liberties. We can show in its true proportions the magnitude of the achievement by which a nation of husbandmen and earnest toilers, engrossed in their own worthy tasks, turned aside at the beckoning of the ideal called Right and forfeited their personal gains that Justice again might dwell among their imperiled brothers. The opportunity is given us to bring among all citizens of the United States a true understanding of where the tasks of the future lie, to show what must be done to rebuild a new and finer world on the outworn basis of yesterday.

We can show them the meaning of the Victory Liberty Loan and how its purpose is to keep fair the honor of the country and enable our Government to finish its job. We can remind them that those who say it is impossible for the Treasury to float a great popular loan at this time are heedless of the nation's records; have forgotten the momentous success of the four preceding issues; are unmindful of the manner in which every obstacle presented to our army and navy was overcome, despite the craven misgivings of ubiquitous pessimists. We can tell them with the inexorable force of truth that the success of the Victory Liberty Loan means the quick resumption of our normal and pleasant course of life and the dissipation of the shadowy menace of Bolshevism.

It is our duty, if we can, to show that this is a time, such as no other we have seen, in which the whole theory of democracy is in the balance. It is a time when cross-purposes and counter-courses in a democracy invite disaster. It is a time when the special sovereignty of every citizen must be realised and exercised. If, in these days, a man says "I will wait for my neighbor to start his old-time industry. I will pause until I am sure what trend affairs will take. I will let others finance the Government meantime," he casts aside the responsibilities which free government has placed upon him and betrays Democracy's trust. This is America's day and every man who boasts American citizenship must step briskly forth and address the task before him with a high spirit and a firm determination to press forward.

This is the remedy for any ills which may threaten the state, for where all are willed to progress, dismal uncertainties are banished. Let us do what small part we can in the completion of this task and be thankful that we can aid. Let every man put his strength into finishing this job so that when the other peoples of the world look to see how America has come out of the war they will find her shining and her people blithely marching onward to such mansions as are prepared for them.

Cordially yours,
CARTER GLASS.

The Plight Of Czecho-Slovakia

H. G. Alsberg
(In New York Nation)

Czecho-Slovakia is gradually taking shape as a nation. It was not enough to cast aside the Austrian yoke, elect Professor Masaryk to the Presidency by acclamation, gather all the old revolutionaries into a Parliament, elect some of them for a Cabinet, and declare Czecho-Slovakia in existence. The economic reorganisation of the country and the settlement of boundaries are the most pressing questions which the coming months must see answered if the States is to survive. In addition, the political basis of the nation must also be secured by general elections and the making of a final constitution.

Economically and industrially Czecho-Slovakia occupies the most favorable situation of any of the mid-European nations, despite the propinquity of an industrially invincible Germany. Its coal mines, iron ore, steel, glass and textile factories, have been untouched by the hand of war. In peace times the Bohemians did much more manufacturing and exporting than the Austrians. Agriculturally, also, Slovakia is favored and will be practically self-sufficient in the matter of foodstuffs. Even now there is apparently a large amount of sugar on hand for export.

But the interregnum will be trying; the present food situation is most distressing. Until the next crop matures in August there will be little food available that is not imported. There is a shortage of everything except sugar. Bread may be had only once a day. Meat may be found in restaurants only by early arrivals. Chickory and burnt malt furnish the familiar mid-European variety of coffee. There are practically no fats, so that one is not surprised to find himself growing hungry an hour after what appeared to be a heavy meal. Bribery will afford one a slab of margarine for breakfast (butter there is none), which one eats, despite the taste, to fortify him for the day. One cannot dine for less than twenty kronen. Nominally this is five dollars; actually, owing to the depreciation of the currency, it amounts to about ninety cents. For foreigners who are lucky enough to have American or French money, living on kronen is cheap. The foreigner in Prague is much better off than his fellow in Paris. But the poor Czechs, who are still paid in kronen, have to live by kronen, and they are near starvation indeed. About thirty carloads a day of American food gets into the country—about one-fifth of what is needed to keep the masses from starving.

The clothing shortage is also keenly felt. Even the rich people find the shops entirely cleaned out. I tried to buy a hat yesterday; not wanting to look like a German tourist invading the Tyrol, I refrained from taking the only hat (at 100 kronen) that fitted me. Tomorrow I shall regret my fastidiousness. You cannot get anything made of leather; you cannot get any textiles. Yet if raw materials were provided, Czecho-Slovakia with her splendid factories would be in condition to supply herself with most of her pressing needs; and she would soon be in a position to export and begin paying her debts. The introduction of food and such raw materials as copper, wool, leather, and cotton should be hastened, for the country is faced with general unemployment. Unfortunately, the thin streak of rust stretching from Trieste to Bohemia, crippled by worn out equipment and subject to interruption by the Italians, cannot supply the needs of Czecho-Slovakia. Another route, by way of the Elbe, should be opened.

Every day of underfeeding shakes people's confidence in their Government—wherefore the Government, intentionally or unintentionally, uses anti-German and anti-Semitic feeling as a lighting-conductor. This results in collisions between Czechs and Germans in northern Bohemia, and attacks on the Jews. Unfortunately for themselves, the Jews had to a great extent been in sympathy with Austria during the war, although there was a considerable minority that sided with the Czech revolutionaries. All Jews are now called pro-German, and the feeling against them is far deeper than that against the Germans. After the revolution there was much rioting and looting of Jewish homes in Moravia and Slovakia, and also in Bohemia. In Hollischau an actual pogrom took place in which two Jews lost their lives and many were wounded. In Prague at present the anti-Semitic tide runs very high. Life actually becomes difficult for the Jews. Minor acts of violence occur daily. The Government will neither employ Jews nor give them contracts. A society was formed recently for the boycotting of Germans and Jews in commercial fields. Anti-Semitism in Czecho-Slovakia is second only to that in Poland.

The Government has taken measures that are almost socialistic to meet the financial chaos which it inherited. Out of sixteen Ministers, five are said to be Socialists, Sokoup, Winter (a converted Jew), Strbny, Klofuc, and Haberman, the last four representing Social Welfare, Posts, War, and Education, respectively. The Food Minister, Vrbensky, is almost a Bolshevik, who was put to this work to prevent his upsetting the Government apple-cart. Rashin, Minister of Finance, and Svehela, of the Interior, are both bourgeois and anti-Semitic. The chief step taken so far has been the reduction by one-half of the paper currency inherited from Austria. During the current week the Government, having closed the borders, is stamping all the money presented within this week. Half of this money the Government retains, giving a receipt for it; the other half it stamps and returns to the owner. At the end of the week no unstamped money will be valid. Thus by confiscation one-half the paper currency vanishes. Will the stamped half still current double in value at once? We all have our doubts as to whether the kronen next week will buy twice what it buys this week. Again the poor man may be made to suffer.

The next measure the Government has under consideration is a tax of seventy-five percent of all profits made during the war. These profits have already paid Austrian taxes. The third measure will probably be a tax on capital, which may run as high as twenty-five percent. The fourth measure, which is already partly in force, concerns foreign stocks and bonds. Anybody holding foreign paper of any sort (even currency) must turn it in to the Government to be stamped. Later on, some form of confiscation will be enforced against this paper. All safe-deposit boxes have also been taken over. It is thought that these securities may be of use in paying for raw materials abroad. Fifthly and finally, there will be the repudiation, not only of Austria's war debt, but possibly also of the pre-war debt. The Germans and Jews will be particularly hard hit by this measure, as they control at least seventy-five percent of the capital and industry.

The Government may reorganise its finances by these measures if it does not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The present expenditures of the Government must be enormous. Thousands of unemployed receive an allowance of from four to six kronen a day. The army (unemployment in another form) numbers more than a hundred thousand in Czecho-Slovakia alone, without counting the troops in France and Russia. The Russian and French Czechs are called the legionaries. They have been guilty of much of the Jew-baiting. They look strong and husky, but very rough. The legionaries from Russia, who still wear Russian uniforms, do not inspire one with great confidence in their desire to preserve order.

The question of national boundaries plays an enormously important part in the present situation. The decision of the Allied Military Commission, giving to Poland most of the Teschin district (which contains the only coking coal available to the Czech steel industries) raised a tremendous discontent here. It is said that if Kramarz comes back from Paris without Teschin the whole Government will fall with him. As a matter of fact, the Government feels itself none too strong. President Masaryk no longer appears to be the chief controller of governmental policy. If he were, this anti-Semitism would have been impossible. The sooner the Allies can settle the mid-European boundaries, the sooner will this Government know where it stands.

The race problem and the German menace will not be solved so speedily. The blame for evil conditions has not been fixed, but the Czechs have certainly made a bad start. No agreement was arrived at with the 3,000,000 Germans living along the northern rim of Bohemia. I am told that an agreement might at one time have been reached on the basis of local autonomy for the German section, or on the basis of minority representation. Instead, the flame of race hatred has been fanned by both sides, until yesterday, during the one-day protest strike in the German region, it burned with fatal heat between the soldiers and the German workers. The breach cannot now be bridged, nor can the wounded be healed. Germany will now have a handle for the economic and political invasion of Czecho-Slovakia.

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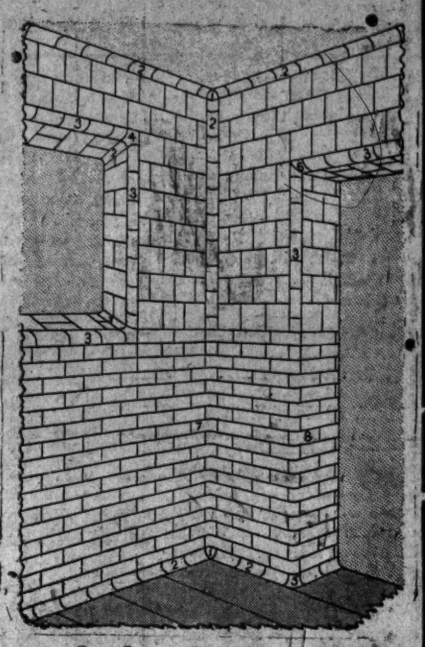

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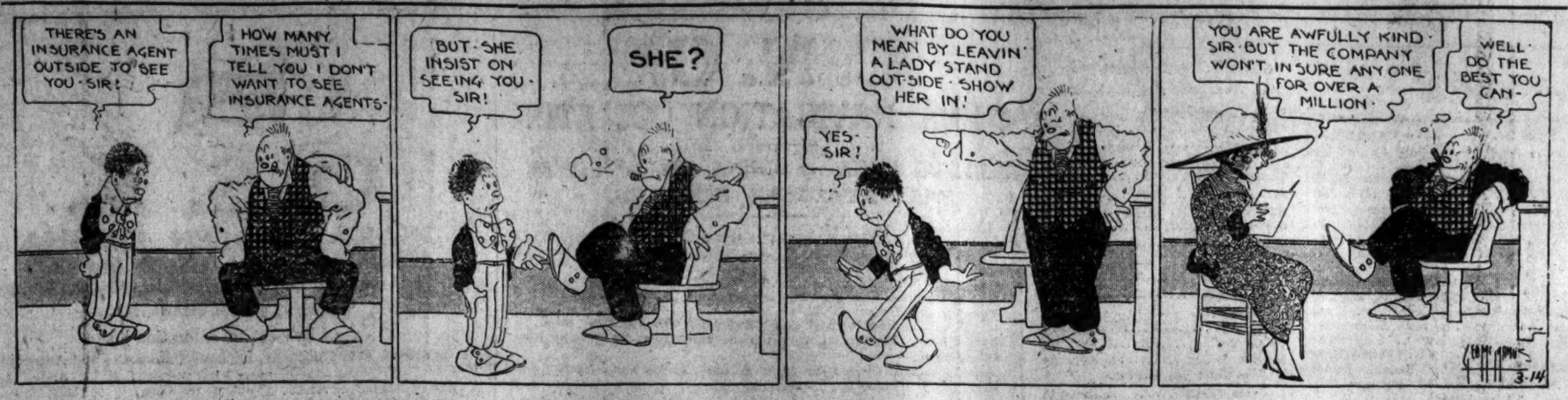
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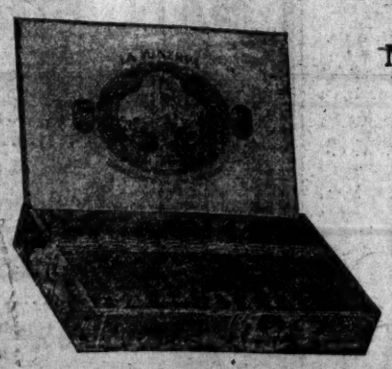

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Right-Handedness And Poor Sight

That the habitual use of the right arm and leg, to the subordination of the left, often results in poor eyesight, is asserted by Dr. George T. Stevens, of New York, in an article that first appeared in the New York Medical Journal, and is now reprinted as a pamphlet. Dr. Stevens specifies right-handedness, he tells us, only because it is the more common kind of inequality. Left-handedness is just as bad, he says; and only "both-handedness," or an even development of the two sides of the body, meets with his complete approval. How use of one side of the body develops one side of the brain, displacing the corresponding eye and spoiling the adjustments necessary for perfect binocular vision, is explained by Dr. Stevens in his article, from which we quote and condense the least technical paragraphs. He writes:

"Nothing in historic or in prehistoric times is more satisfactorily established than that the people who inhabited the sheltered and sunny riversides of southern Europe thirty thousand years ago, though their clothing was scant and their knees were sprung, strictly observed the etiquette of their time and were emphatically and, so far as we have learned, almost unanimously right-handed. Although these earlier races of pioneer Europeans disappeared before the advance of stronger races, their successors continued the custom of being right-handed.

"How do we know that these pioneer people were right-handed? When we turn up the cranium of one of these old relatives of ours (they are not necessarily our ancestors) we find as a rule, that the left side of the cranium, especially at its anterior part, is considerably more capacious than the right, from which we, of course, conclude that the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, especially at its anterior portion, was materially larger than the corresponding portion of the right hemisphere, and we also conclude that this is the result of the use of the right hand to a much greater extent than that of the left.

"The fashion which these men of old set prevails as universally now as it did fifty millenniums ago and produces the same deformity. The left hemisphere of the brain continues to outclass its fellow, and the cranium continues as unsymmetrical as it was in the old stone age.

"This brings us to the point of interest in our inquiry. In what respect can this deformity of the cranium be related to the function of vision?

"Let us recall that the cerebral location for the control of the movements of the arm and hand is near the anterior portion of the hemispheres. Resulting from the more general use of the right hand, this part of the left cerebrum at its anterior part is also correspondingly developed. A modification of the position of the orbit naturally results from this unequal development of the two sides of the cranium. The upper arch of the orbit is pushed outward and the axis of the cavity changed from a vertical to an oblique direction.

"The globe of the eye is thereby tilted, its vertical meridian leaning outward toward the temple. This tilting outward of the vertical meridian of the eye does not imply any disease, insufficiency, or disability of any muscle or muscles controlling the movements of the globe. The eye simply maintains its normal relation to the orbit, while the orbit does not maintain its normal relation to the cranium.

"Coming to the influence of these leanings upon vision, we can readily see that a certain confusion must result when the meridians are not in their normal relations.

"According to our accepted views of the physiology of binocular vision, the most perfect visual impressions are absolutely dependent upon such impressions being received on exact corresponding points. Of course, momentarily, we may make certain allowances in apparent violation of this principle, but we can not continue these allowances for a considerable time.

"Of course, the degree of visual confusion from inharmonious adjustments of the two retinæ would depend largely upon the degree of the deviation of the meridians from the normal and also upon the physical ability of the subject of the anomaly to make the nearest approximate adjustments. In case of considerable deviation of the meridians, even the approximate adjustments are not continuous. There must of necessity arise a certain want of absolute fixation, even for a short time. It is not difficult to understand that such conditions of imperfect adjustments of the eyes may work greatly to the disadvantage or to the dulling of vision.

"It may not be out of place to refer to the more immediate effects of the efforts at such adjustments as have been mentioned. Objects may appear well defined for a time, perhaps for a considerable time, but the efforts become at length fatiguing and, if the attention is directed to such exercises as reading or writing, the perplexity of the continued efforts results, if not in weakness of the eyes, more probably in an inability to fix in memory the ideas conveyed by the printed page, or in a more or less careless method of expression in case of writing.

"It would seem that, from the point of view of the ophthalmologist as well as from the general point of view, the custom of being right-handed is one to be discouraged.

"The aim of the instruction of the child should be to induce the greatest efficiency in both hands while preventing the exclusive use of either. The boy or the girl should be strenuously taught to be what is called ambidextrous, and no effort should be spared to this end. The mother who would make the greatest sacrifices to prevent the deformity of a material difference in the length of the arms or of the legs of her child will deliberately take unending pains to make the two sides of the brain of her offspring emphatically unequal. Attention to physical development in other respects is given with emphasis, but one of the most important details of the physical development of the child is not simply neglected but its laws are actually and intentionally violated in favor of an ancient custom, the necessity for which passed away many generations since."

How'll You Have Your Eggs?

Novel Recipes For Tastes That Rise Above Sunny Side Ups

With eggs at almost prohibitive prices to all but the affluent for three or four years it would seem that nothing would be needful to induce large consumption but a reduction in price, but the government agencies that look out for the farmer's welfare never miss a chance, and now that eggs are no longer kept in burglar proof safes they are busying themselves to increase consumption, just as they bent their efforts toward larger production when eggs and meat were so scarce.

For those whose taste in eggs runs to something more elaborate than mere three-minute boiled, or once over, or sunny-side-up fried, the women of the Agricultural Department who devote themselves to demonstrating how to make homes more attractive and food more palatable have prepared a lot of tested receipes for eggs that are recommended for the Easter season. Here are a few of them:

Steamed Eggs

Butter slightly the bottom of a custard cup and slip an egg into it. Place the cup in a pan of gently boiling water (water should come half way up side of cup); cover and steam until white of egg is done. Steamed eggs may be served on crisp toast if desired.

Poached Eggs And Tomato Sauce

Allowing one-half teaspoon of salt to one quart of water, have a shallow pan two-thirds full of boiling water. Break each egg separately into a saucer and slip them into the water. Cook as for poached eggs and serve with the following sauce:

2 cups canned tomatoes and
1 slice onion, or
1 cup tomato sauce.
¼ teaspoon salt,
2 tablespoons butter,
2 tablespoons flour.
⅛ tablespoon pepper.

Cook tomato and onion, finely chopped, twenty minutes, then rub through a strainer. Melt the butter, and dry ingredients and strained tomatoes. Pour this sauce over the eggs and serve.

Eggs In Nest

Carefully separate the white from the yolk of an egg. Beat the white until stiff and pile lightly on a nicely trimmed slice of toast. With a spoon make a depression in the top of the white and slip the egg yolk into it. Place on a baking dish in a moderate oven and when the white has become a golden brown remove and serve. It may be seasoned to taste.

Eggs Goldenrod

1 cup milk.
2 tablespoons butter.
¼ teaspoon white pepper.
4 hard cooked eggs.
1 teaspoon chopped parsley.
½ teaspoon salt.
6 slices toast.

Melt the butter, add the dry ingredients and stir until smooth. Add the heated milk slowly, stirring constantly, and allow to come to the boiling point. Separate the yolks from the whites of the hard-cooked eggs. Chop the whites finely and add them to the white sauce. Cut the slices of toast in half and after arranging on the platter pour the sauce over them. Put the yolks through a potato ricer or press them through a strainer, sprinkling them over the sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Dutch Eggs

6 hard cooked eggs.
½ cup grated cheese or cottage cheese.
1 cup white sauce.
1 sweet red pepper cut into strips.

Cut the eggs into quarters and place about one-quarter of the amount in a buttered baking dish. Cover this layer with sauce, and sprinkle over it a layer of cheese; then a few pieces of the pepper. Repeat until the dish is full. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top, dot with butter, and brown in a hot oven.

Escalloped Eggs

2 tablespoons butter.
2 cups bread crumbs.
6 hard cooked eggs.
2 cups cooked macaroni or rice,
1 cup milk.
½ teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons flour.
3 tablespoons grated cheese.
⅛ teaspoon pepper.
1 cup tomato sauce.

Make a sauce of the flour, butter, salt and pepper, and remove from the fire to add grated cheese. Stir until melted. Combine carefully the cooked macaroni or rice, sliced eggs and salt. After covering bottom of baking dish with buttered crumbs add the mixture. Then add rest of crumbs, brown in hot oven and serve with tomato sauce.

French Omelet

4 tablespoons hot water.
2 tablespoons butter.
4 eggs.
½ tablespoon salt.
⅛ teaspoon pepper.

Beat the eggs slightly, just enough to mix yolks and whites, then add the hot water and seasoning. Put the butter in a small hot frying pan and when melted turn mixture into the pan. While this is cooking, mix slightly with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on a hotter part of the fire and allow to brown quickly underneath. Bring all together at one side of the pan and carefully slip it out on a hot platter. Garnish and serve while hot.

Creamed Cheese And Eggs

3 hard-boiled eggs.
1 tablespoon flour.
1 cup milk.
½ teaspoon salt.
Speck of Cayenne.
¼ cup or 1 ounce grated cheese.
4 slices of toast.

Make a thin white sauce with the flour and milk and seasonings. Add the cheese and stir until melted. Chop the whites and add them to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the toast, force the yolks through a potato ricer or strainer, sprinkle over the toast.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vesse s Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,774, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, May 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, May 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Wednesday** right. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.K.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, May 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tuchang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, May 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, May 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findeison, will leave on **Friday, May 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Friday, May 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, May 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 7**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sutning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Slepperd, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN.—The Steamer **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Kungping**, Capt. J. B. Howel, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Slepperd, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN.—The Steamer **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Kungping**, Capt. J. B. Howel, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The Stemaer **Tenyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Friday, May 9.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 11 a.m. Customs Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **May.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 25.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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Dunera	Apr.	10
Toyo Maru 2	Apr.	20
Hejaz	Apr.	26
For Saigon		
Balestrand	Apr.	13
For New Castle (Australia)		
Hwahting	Apr.	9

Launch Services

Friday, May 9, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. (Customs) clock)

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, May 10, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2.30 p.m.

Shipping Items

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about four o'clock this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyt left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The G.L. s.s. Glengyle left Shanghai for London and ports on Sunday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia left Shanghai for Hongkong and Manila on Sunday afternoon.

The French gun-boat D. de Lagree arrived in Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.-C. s.s. Tjiliwong arrived in Shanghai from Java ports last Sunday and will sail for the same ports via Yokohama, Batavia, Semarang and Soerabaia tomorrow. This steamer takes through cargo to all ports of the Netherlands India Archipelago.

The S.L. s.s. Carmarthenshire will sail for Genoa and London via Singapore, Colombo and Suez Canal tomorrow.

The S.M. s.s. St. Mihiel may be expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and is due at Woosung on Thursday evening. The Tenyo sails for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Friday morning and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at eleven o'clock.

The C.P.O.E. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Woosung on Saturday. The Russia sails for Vancouver and ports the same day.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Stentor left Hongkong for Tsingtao and Shanghai on Saturday.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Empress of Asia from Shanghai on March 31 arrived at New York on April 22.

C. N. C.

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The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. **Agents, 21-23 French Bund.**

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June. 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	12 —	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	13 —		Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar.	16 —		Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar.	20 —		Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr.	18 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr.	19 —	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	22 —	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	26 —		Mongujy		
Apr.	27 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	28 —	River Ports	Yuenkiang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	1 —		Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May	1 —	Japan	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
May	1 —	Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	1 —	Vladivostok	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	1 —	Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	2 —	River ports	Hanping		
May	3 —	U.S.A. via Japan	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
May	3 —	Chinwangtao	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	3 —	Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May	3 —	Tientsin, ports	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	3 —	River Ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	3 —	Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	3 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	3 —		Taito Maru	Jap.	
May	3 —	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	B. & S.
May	3 —	Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	3 —	Native Customs	Inushima Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	4 —	River Ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	4 —	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	4 —	River Ports	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
May	4 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	4 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	4 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May	4 —	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	4 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
May	4 —	Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May	4 —	Japan	Juho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	4 —	Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	4 —	Chinwangtao	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	4 —	Java Ports	Tjiliwong	H.-C.	T. Co.
May	5 —	Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May	5 —	Tsingtao	Nagata Maru	Jap.	A.P. Co.
May	5 —	Japan	Kashiwa Maru	Jap.	
May	5 —		Namwo	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	5 —	River Ports	Ningshao	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	5 —	River Ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	5 —	River Ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May	5 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	5 —	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May	5 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 23	May 25
ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	End of May	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
AFRICA MARU	20,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Tsuboki,	May 15	May 17

FOR TIENTSIN.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
TAITO MARU	3,000	M. Takaki,	May 3	May 4

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 9	May 11

Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O. S.K. Yangeszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... May 9, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 26, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND **"CHINA"** (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
"CHINA" ..... JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	May 12
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	May 26

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 6
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 13

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	May 7
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 10
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 14
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 17

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail 4.
20.35	8.35	0	dep. Peking arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	16.53
24 00	11.25	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	16.45
19.35	. .	524	arr. Mukden dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0 dep. Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71 arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78 dep. Tsangchow dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16 40	19.20	18.08	148 dep. Techow dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	— arr. Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:	220	:			8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	— dep. Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266 dep. Taianfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318 dep. Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377 dep. Linchang dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	— arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:	420	:			10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	— dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	522 arr. Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8.40	dep. Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600 dep. Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.40	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631 arr. Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line	Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line				Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

$60,000,000 Saved In Shoddy

Record Of Salvage Operations Of U.S. Army Base Sorting Plant Between April 1, 1917, And February 1, 1919

As soon as hostilities ceased the problem of salving the vast stores of material in the hands of the Government came to the fore, but the extent of Government salvage operations while the war was actually in progress was very little known, and only during the last week have the officials released the exact information. The figures show that between April 1, 1917, and February 1, 1919, a total of $53,953,947.13 was saved to the people of the United States by the recovery of the clippings remaining after uniforms were cut from the whole cloth and the conversion of these clippings into shoddy. If the base sorting plant at which the work was done had not been established, this material would have been entirely lost, and not only would the value not have been recovered, but an actual shortage in cloth might have resulted.

The total saving direct and indirect was even greater because the clippings after being sorted and baled at the base sorting plant were sold back to the contractors for a figure which left a profit of $6,250,000.

The shoddy thus manufactured was sold again to the cloth manufacturers and mixed with the virgin wool to make new cloth. And here it is necessary to remove a misconception as to the meaning of the term "shoddy." Shoddy is reclaimed wool fiber or woolen cloth mechanically reconverted into the raw product from which it is made. The leading manufacturers of high-grade clothing now employ and have always employed cloth containing shoddy.

Obviously the Government could not very well deprive itself of the economic advantages derived by the use of shoddy, well known to the clothing manufacturers, and generally employed by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, and Austria. Indeed, in the early stages of the war, foreign Governments had specified the use of shoddy not merely because of the money saving, but because there was not enough of the raw product. In practically all specifications for the manufacture of United States Government cloth, cotton had to be eliminated because when employed in conjunction with wool it retains moisture to such an extent that the uniforms and blankets of soldiers, once wetted, became a menace to the health of the soldiers. And as thorough drying was practically an impossibility, the use of shoddy was therefore inevitable.

These facts were brought to the attention of the Quartermaster's Department by Samuel M. Kaplan of the firm of B. D. Kaplan and Co., New York, one of the largest dealers in new wool clippings and old rags in the country. He was called into conference by the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. As a result, the Base Sorting Plant was established at 7 Mercer Street, New York, under private control, and on January 28, 1918, was taken over by the Government. It was later moved to 505 Pearl Street, and shortly after placed in charge of Captain J. C. Benson, who is now closing up its affairs, so that operation will cease on April 15. When operations reached their crest, the personnel consisted of 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 enlisted men (specially trained in their line), 2 clothing inspectors, 15 clerks, 125 laborers, 225 women sorters, as well as the personal required for the upkeep of the building, such as engineers, firemen, watchmen, and the like.

The total amount of clips received, sorted and baled during the period of operation was approximately 26,000,000 pounds. The cost of handling this product was 1¾ cents per pound, or $350,000. As the clips were sold for an average of 33 cents per pound, they brought a net money value of $6,250,000. The total value of the cloth delivered to the Government for conversion into uniforms was $321,590,440, but the actual cost of this material to the Government was $53,953,947 less than this because of the foresight which resulted in the establishment of the Base Sorting Plant.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Wingsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow via Amoy	Hsinchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok..	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Java Ports	Tjiliwong	17 00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Kungping	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Thursday, May 8.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Friday, May 9.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada. USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	Sishun	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe..	Tenyo M.	..	..	‖9.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	E. of Russia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, May 10.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong and Canton.....	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	23.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	†Paul Lecat	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	..	12.00	..	..	..	11.30

† Ordinary and registered articles will be closed at the French Post Office at 12 noon and parcel posts at noon on May 8.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	——		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	——		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
8 P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
K N D	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B I I I	Apr. 18		Brooklyn	Am. cruiser
B V I I	Apr. 30		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
M M B	May 4		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat

New Cable Railway Building At Kuling

Line Will Run To Top Of Lushan Mountains From Half-Way House

Those foreigners in China who spend their summer vacation in Kuling will be interested to learn that the Lushan Cable Railway Co., Ltd., has just started work on the construction of a cable railway to the top of the Lushan mountains. The work is under the supervision of a Canadian engineer, Mr. M. Goehler. The line will start near the present half-way rest house at Lienhwatung and terminate near the Chinese market at Kuling. The passenger car will be made of aluminium and will hold twelve persons, making the trip up in about twenty minutes. The route from Kiukiang to Lienhwatung will be negotiated by motor car, a through ticket to cost probably $2.40. It is expected that four hours will be cut from the time previously required to reach Kuling.

Coal gas will be used as power for the rail line and the bye-product, coke, will be available for sale to Kuling residents. It is expected that the line will be in running order by the end of July—weather conditions permitting.

The Lushun Cable Railway Company, Ltd., has a capital of $150,000 and is under the management of Mr. Chu Fu-jen.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 10	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 15	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June 28	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 9	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 13	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 18	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 7	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
——	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 7	—	Java Ports	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H-C. T. Co
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 26	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 6	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 7	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May 7	—	Amoy & Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 8	D.L.	A'oy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 6	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 6	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 7	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 7	—	Dairen	Isshin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May 7	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 9	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 10	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jaxing ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Langhua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55
Langhua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaxsi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaxing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chapoo ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Ningpo ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Ningpo ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chapoo ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.43	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yahsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kaxing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.38
Kaxsi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Langhua Junction ..... dep.		8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23
Shanghai South ..... arr.		8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40
Langhua Junction ..... dep.	....		10.38	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20
Sicawei ..... dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29
Jaxfoli ..... dep.	....		10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....		11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Kopsenwerk Ges.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$650
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$450
North China	Tls. 217
Union of Canton ...	$900
Yangtsze	$230 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167 S.
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def .... / Indo-China Pref....	$160
"Shell"	167/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 32½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 35½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 125 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23½ x R. B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 88½
Hongkong Wharf ...	$125 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 240
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170
Oriental	Tls. 90
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 84
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 13
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$150 B.
Green Island	$7½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 CNI B
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6½
Weeks	$12 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.35 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 S.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 22
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 158

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia .. May 10
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. May 6
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat May 10

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'shima M. May 14

NEW AMUSEMENT PARK SOON TO OPEN IN PEKING

Joy Center To Be On Order Of New World But All Outdoors

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 1.—Peking's largest amusement park is soon to be opened to the public. This new joy center, known as the Cheng Nan Yu Yi Chang, or South City Amusement Park, is an enterprise organised by the Lien Hsing Company, a purely Chinese concern, and is situated to the East and North of the Temple of Agriculture, where the walls have been torn down.

The park is much like an out-of-door New World and will provide every conceivable amusement, from the sale of lottery tickets to theatrical performances and cinema shows. To the East of the Temple of Agriculture there is an impromptu race track, where Chinese pacers can show their prowess; and inside the track there are numerous lotus ponds, the banks of which are fringed with tea-houses and gold-fish bowls innumerable.

The promoters state that tents will be used to entertain the sightseers this season, but that fine stone buildings are in the process of erection and will be ready for use before next Spring. The park covers at least twenty acres of ground and 5,000 persons can be amused—and comfortably—there at one time.

In Model Shansi

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hungtung, Shansi, April 24.—Wednesday was a gala day here in Hungtung. Perhaps never before has this city seen such a display of color. Almost every house and shop had one or more 6ft.x8ft. flags of the Republic flying. The occasion was the reception of H. E. Ma, the Hotong Taoyin. Most of the schools of the district, having some thousands of scholars, were in attendance, with teachers as well as scholars all dressed up in new blue-cloth uniforms and caps. With flags and banners flying, bugles blowing and drums beating, it was a most animating scene and made one feel that Shansi was really waking up. These schools, together with the heads of the villages and local gentry, etc., all marched out to meet the Taoyin—the procession stretching along the highway for several miles. The local and neighboring district magistrates were also in attendance.

The Taoyin having arrived at last and inspected the schools, all gathered in the large Confucian temple, which had been specially repaired and cleaned up for the occasion. Here followed a long lecture, or rather a series of lectures, by the Taoyin. He spoke to the school girls, school boys, business men and village leaders in turn, and his talk to each group was most appropriate, filled with wholesome advice and earnest exhortation.

He is a young man, 30 odd years and he appears to be an able administrator and an effective speaker. In simple yet dignified language, which all could understand, he brought home his appeals for progress and reform with popular arguments and apt illustration in a way that seems to have captivated his audience. Some of his illustrations were drawn from his experiences in England, where he had spent four years. He is a Mohammedan. The Taoyin is on a tour of inspection throughout his district to encourage the people in their efforts at progress and reform. In many of the cities through which he passes similar demonstrations are being held, and even in the villages along the highway the schools, village leaders and people come out to meet him. That such demonstrations are possible within two or three months after the introduction of compulsory education, shows that the Chinese can do things when they make up their minds, and speaks well for their organising ability. It is to be hoped that the discipline and work done in the schools may equal in efficiency, this outward display, then we may see great developments in this province within the next decade.

Just now rain is greatly needed, not only to save the wheat, but also to enable the farmers to sow their cotton. Up to three weeks ago the crops were most promising, thanks to several seasonable falls of snow, but the usual March winds have come in April this year and have already done considerable damage so that the people are getting anxious and the price of grain is rising rapidly.

Asia Bank's Branch In Tientsin Is Open

Peking Office Also To Start Business Formally Next Wednesday

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 1.—The Asia Banking Corporation, which has already opened offices at Shanghai and Hankow, held the formal opening of its Tientsin branch today and will do the same in the case of its Peking office on Wednesday, the seventh. The Tientsin branch is in temporary quarters next to the present site of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which it will take over permanently as soon as the Banque Industrielle moves into its new building, now in the process of reconstruction.

The Peking offices of the Asia Banking Corporation are located in the Cully Chambers, just off Legation Street and opposite the former German Bank. Mr. J. H. Wickers and Mr. Crawford M. Bishop, who have been here for several weeks to arrange for quarters, staff and equipment for the local branch, says that everything is now organised for the opening ceremony, and that this will definitely take place on the morning of the 7th, from eleven until one. A list of invitations has been prepared and includes both Chinese and foreign officials, bankers, business men and journalists.

North Kiangsu Notes

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, April 28.—The city of Sutsien has been bedecked with color and besieged with all manner of noise as the people gave the former magistrate of this district a reluctant farewell. Mr. Yen, who has been the magistrate here for six years, left today to take up his residence in Hsuchowfu. He is retiring from public life, saying that a few years of dealing with the various elements that make up the criminal population of this district is about all he can stand. Several times before this he has resigned, but the people made such a determined effort to retain him that he reconsidered and stayed. This time all efforts to hold him were in vain.

The people of Sutsien have erected a memorial tablet to him, and have recorded on it that his regime was pleasing to all and that not only the people of Sutsien regret to see him go, but the foreigners here also appreciate him and do not like to see him go.

The new magistrate, Mr. Wu, comes from Anhui. We understand that under the old regime he saw service under Chang Hsun. Unless conditions change very radically and very rapidly, he will not find his path here strewn with thornless roses.

* * *

On Saturday last, the Sutsien Boy's High School, an institution under the management of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, held a field-day celebration. A stranger coming along would have thought himself on his native heath witnessing a regular college athletic contest. The boys had taken their training well, and they acquitted themselves well in all the events. One of the boys captivated the crowd of spectators by his "stunts" on the high trapeze. As he went through various tricks seldom seen outside the circus ring, he sent thrill after thrill through the hearts of the onlookers, most of them, in fact, had their hearts in their mouths most of the time that he remained in the high altitude performing. The crowd of onlookers numbered several thousand. A feature of the occasion was the attendance of all the schools of the city, both Christian and Government schools, both girls' and boys' schools. I believe this is the first time all the schools have gotten together for any purpose, and it speaks well for co-operation in the future.

The Sutsien boys' school has a far larger enrollment this year than ever before, the number in school being one hundred and thirty-four. At the beginning of the school year a number of boys had to be turned away on account of lack of room for them, and since the opening a number of others have been refused admittance for the same reason. We are hoping the way will open for more buildings soon.

* * *

There have been several cases of bubonic plague in this section lately. A day or two ago a case was brought to the hospital. Five of the same family had already died, and two others living with them had died. This case had well marked symptoms of bubonic plague. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox are raging all through this section. Numbers of the people are dying with a peculiar disease which attacks their throats. Their throats swell to an abnormal size, and soon, if no relief is gotten, they die. A number of malaria cases have come to the hospital, which appear to be a malignant form of the disease which does not respond to the quinine treatment. The number of those who have been brought in suffering with gunshot wounds has been large. Some of the time it is hard to tell whether the wounded men are some who have been shot by the robbers, or whether they are robbers themselves who have been shot in a scrap with the soldiers.

Take Steps To Fight Meningitis In Honan

New Outbreak Next Winter Worse Than Last Year Is Feared

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 1.—With regard to the serious epidemic of spinal meningitis in Honan Province which was reported last month, your correspondent is informed by Dr. H. S. Houghton, of the Union Medical College, that the Central Government has now taken definite action to suppress the disease and prevent a recrudescence of the epidemic. Dr. Nathaniel Fedde, writing from Kioshan, Honan, late in April, states that Doctors Yu and Hu have been making a thorough investigation of the disease at that place and are also looking into the epidemic at Sinyang and Loshan. They are making cultures of the meningitis germ wherever they go and will be able to provide the district with all the serum that will henceforth be required for combatting the disease.

Dr. Fedde states that the great misfortune is that these two doctors did not reach Honan six weeks earlier, as they could then have saved many lives and prevented the spread of the disease from one district to another. There was at least one case of meningitis just across the boundary in Hupeh as late as April 15, and there are unquestionable signs that meningitis is spreading to the towns along the old Hankow, Loshan, Chengyang, Juning and Peking highway.

The Honan provincial authorities now appear to be placing no obstacles in the way of the investigation and suppression of the epidemic, and Dr. Fedde thinks that the greatest danger is past. He regards a new outbreak of meningitis Winter and Spring as almost inevitable, however, and states that the situation then will be more serious than it was last February and March unless the local government gives the doctors a free hand in quarantining suspects and using the serum that they have made this Spring.

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
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CLEO RIDGELY
and
WALLACE REID
in
"THE SELFISH WOMAN"
A Five Part PARAMOUNT PICTURE
and
Other New Films
On Friday, 9th.
"GREED"

APOLLO THEATRE
Tonight, May 6th and 7th
GLADYS HULETTE
and
CREIGHTON HALE
in
"FOR SALE"
The day of slavery has passed, yet to-day, every day, beautiful girls offer themselves for sale at the marriage mart.
SEE THIS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE PATHE PHOTO-PLAY
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
LONESOME LUKE
in
"WHY PICK ON ME?"
A short spasm of fun
Time and Prices as usual.

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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

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